WEST END
CINEMA
AT CHURNEY ROAD
will show you all the latest and the best.
The theatre is cool and comfortable.

The Bombay Chronicle

A NEW ATTRACTION
WEST END
CINEMA
the theatre to which you will eventually go.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1918.

VOL. IV NO. 213 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
29th Sept..	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
17th " ..	Khyber ..	9000	....	....
24th " ..	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
1st Oct. ..	Nagova ..	7000	....	....
8th " ..	Karmala ..	9000	....	....
15th " ..	Khiva ..	9000	....	....
22nd " ..	Arabia ..	8000	....	....
29th " ..	Nation ..	7000	....	....
5th Novr. ..	Salsetta ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
12th " ..	Kashmir ..	9000	....	....
19th " ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
26th " ..	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
3rd Decr. ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th " ..	Khyber ..	9000	....	....
17th " ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
24th " ..	Nagpa ..	7000	....	....
31st " ..	Salsette ..	6000	Enkar-i-Hind	11500

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
7th Sept.	Novara ..	7000	Morea ..	11000
21st "	Nore ..	7000	Medina* ..	12500
2nd Oct.	Malta ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
16th Nov	Novara ..	7000	Moolton ..	10000

The steamer marked * is a through sailing from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 23rd October.

For accommodation and further information, apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. and O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer	Destination
7th Sept.	A. Apcar	E and S Africa
*8th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct.

*Or later on arrival of English Mail.

TO LONDON CALLING AT SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Sails about.	Steamer.	Tons.
16th September	"Matiana"	5280

Fares to London.

Single.
First Class Rs. 693 --
Second Class Rs. 510 --

Return.
First Class (returning by B I(Rs. 1,035.
First Class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 1, 192-8-0.
Second Class (returning by B.I.) Rs 765.
Second Class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs 877-8-0.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation, Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. SHUSHTAR, 2,664 tons, on or about 5th September.

S.S. ZAYANI, 3,504 tons, on or about 25th September.

S.S. LAWOE, 2,505 tons, on or about 5th October.

For further particulars apply to
HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO.,
Agents,
121, Esplanade Road.

SINCE my business is ADVERTISING, I am taking my own medicine by advertising myself.

I do not intend to boast about myself, but I do want to tell you what I think I can do.

There are many clever men in the field. I know I have the keenest competition to meet but that will not prevent me from getting my share of the business.

I feel so sure of being able to help some business men to do a greater business by adopting the style of advertising I believe in, that I will be willing to take a modest fee, as I am certain you would not like, in fairness to me, that I should render this service absolutely free of charge.

R. V. KAIKINI.

lows. Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
JOINT SERVICE
SAILINGS, 1916,
HOMEWARD.

Steamers	Class	Tons	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
*City of Birmingham	A & C	7498		23rdSept

* Not calling at Marseilles

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool About.
City of Athens	A&C	5504	12th Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9000	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7834	16th Oct
City of Cairo	A&C	7700	10th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles ...	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	686	1,053	480	720
Liverpool...	650	90	462	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	943	...	715

Special rates by B. Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to everstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Cambell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY TO PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
"S.S. Anyo Maru"	2169	30th Aug. 1916	10th Sept. 1916
S.S. Bandai Maru	3227	To follow	... ...

For further particulars apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,

72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,38,656

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori	5948	14th Sept.	20th Sept
Yetchuen Maru	K. Ogura	4156	4th Oct.	16th Oct
Tenshin Maru	H. Kawai	4173	4th Oct.	18th Oct.

For Freight apply to—
T. KAWAGUCHI.
Manager.
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.
Twice a month, from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Indo Maru ...	5911	K. Tashiro	24th Aug.	7th Sept.
Shinkoku Maru	5838	Y. Kuchiki	14th Sept.	25th Sept.

For Freight apply to
M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:— ...
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittences may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising. Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

PARSEE NEW YEAR
ORDERS ARE NOW REGISTERED
AT
FELICE CORNAGLIA
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY=POONA.
Telegrams:—CORNAGLIA 'Phone No. 42.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
(Bankers to the Government in Busra.)
HEAD OFFICE 4, Crosby Square, London E. C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad an Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Fransequi, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Gaskell Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculadas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney
Harbin	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Singapore.	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance, effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address.—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address.—"SURETY," Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

HOTELS

ADMIRABLE SITUATION AT
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.
ENGLISH CLIMATE
ACCOMODATION CAN BE HAD AT
EMPRESS HOTEL.
FOR EUROPEAN FAMILIES
GYMKHANA. CHARGES MODERATE.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT BELVEDERE ROAD NEAR ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Autioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of September 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Ardeshir Khurshedjee Powvala, and others, the following property by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 20th day of September, 1914, and made between Dwarkadas Gordhandas of the one part, the said Ardeshir Khursedjee Powvala and others of the other part and also in an Indenture of Further Charge, dated the 30th day of September 1914, and made between the said Mortgagors and the said Mortgagee:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold (Fazendari) land or ground admeasureing 862 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenements, chawls or range of building built and erected thereon, situate lying and being at Belvedere Road, Mazagon, without the Fort and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Peeroshaw Dadabhoy Chinoy, or Mistry, and others the Lessors, on or towards the South by the property of Dr. Kaikhushru Rustomji Dalal, on or towards the East by the property of the Bombay Municipality, and on or towards the West by the Belvedere Road, aforesaid and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5640 (2) Street No. 5 (A), and E Ward No. 5640 (3), and Street No. 5 (B), and form part of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 19 and 19, New No. 16245 and 16246, Old Survey No. 565, and New Survey No. 3597, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said Mortgagaors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th September, 1916.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. AUCTIONEERS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Tele. No. 696.

LAST OPPORTUNITY.

The Auction Sale of the Balance Surplus Stock of Messrs. S. Bannister & Co., consisting of lamps, electric goods, glass and crockery were and stoves will be resumed to-day at 2 p.m. (S. T.), in special rooms at the well-known "Lamp Warehouse" 43, Esplanade Road, Fort.

Note:—

A SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAHS, MAHARAJAHS, NABOBS AND TEMPLES, AT THE ABOVE AUCTION SALE.

A fine pair of richly cut and highly engraved Crystal Candle Chandeliers each 40 lights also one 30 lights cut and engraved Candle Chandelier convertible into Electric are to be sold by Bona-fide Auction with the above goods. These Chandeliers are now on show at the Special Rooms of the "Lamp Warehouse," 43, Esplanade Road, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY THE 7TH SEPTEMBER AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Auction Sale of slightly used Rich Selected Indian Carved Furniture, Ladies' Carved Devenporte, Highly polished Teak and Blackwood Household Furniture made-to-order by Messrs. John Roberts, Devji Canji and other welknown Makers Revolving Roll Top Masterkey office table, Specially ordered Queen Anne Pattern Rare and Lovely Artistic double teak and Blackwood Bedstead by Devji Canji, Oliver Typewriter No. 5 in complete working order, Just Full Size Brand New Fan, Solied gold double case English Watch, Complete Motor Lanterns, Switchboard, Dinamo, Rich Platedware cane furniture by Reed and Barton, etc., etc

On THURSDAY, the 7th September, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Coy. are instructed to sell by public Auction at their Rooms at Medows Street, Fort (where the furniture has been arranged for sale), the slightly used rich selected Indian carved furniture, such as carved Ladies' rich Devenport, carved centre tables and jardineer stands, specially selected and Made-to-order highly polished teak and blackwood household furniture by Messrs. John Roberts, Devji Canji and other well-known makers such as dining tables, dining chairs, Louis pattern large mirrored sideboard, dinner waggons, rich tapestry lined drawing room complete suites or sofas and chairs, rich artistic velvet lined drawing room silver cabinets, revolving roll top masterkey office tables, mirrored hatstands, rich teapoys, rich ornaments, rich carpets, specially ordered Queen Anne pattern rare and lovely artistic double teak and blackwood bedstead by Devji Canji, bedroom selected rich almirahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, rich platedwares by Reed and Barton, very rich oil paintings, rich pictures woven on pure silk, such as Shakespeare, George Stephenson, Pioneer of Rys., Lord Churchill etc., very slightly used Oliver No. 5 Typewriter in complete working order, Densmore Typewriter solid gold double case English watch, Just full size brand new fan, camera enlarging lense, complete motor lamps, switchboard, dinamo, engineering tools, rich glass and porcelainware, etc., etc., the property of H Fothergill Esq., deceased, Superintending Engineer E. D. Sassoon Mills, including that of other gentlemen.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th September, 1916.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TEL. NO. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF PROVISIONS FOR INDIAN TROOPS, etc., at "C" Shed, Alexandra Docks on Frere Road.

Under instructions from the Embarkation Supply Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th day of September, 1916, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at "C" Shed Alexander Docks (entrance from Frere Road.)

A lot of provisions for Indian Troops large lot of gunny bags, hoop iron, coir ropes, sea dead stock etc., etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed the same day.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th September, 1916.

P. WARUSAVITANE BROS.

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.

CEYLON DEPOT,
Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street,
BOMBAY.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED—MACHINE MEN. Permanent appointment to really good men. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—A small house between Dadar and Bandra on monthly rent for a Hindu gentleman, permanent resident. Reply to Box No. 171 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5145

WANTED—Smart young LADY to assist novelty Vaudeville Act, weight 7-8 stone, join immediately. Apply to Box No. 178, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5169

A GRADUATE with excellent testimonials wants engagement in some family as private TUTOR. Apply to Box No. 177, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5167

WANTED—For a local school a Marathi speaking DRAWING MASTER having passed the Teacher's Examination under the New Rules. Also a qualified DRILL MASTER. Apply stating experience and salary to Box No. 174, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5160

WANTED—A reliable experienced COTTON EXPERT, understanding cotton thoroughly, as well as having good knowledge of both Continental and Japanese Export business. Salary no object to a thoroughly competent hand. Apply to Box No. 176, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5163

WANTED—An EXPERIENCED SUPERINTENDENT for an Office, in a Native State. It will also be his duty to translate documents from English into Urdu and vice-versa and to revise and correct the translations made by other translators. A graduate strong in English and Urdu will be preferred. Apply with testimonials, if any, and photo which will not be returned to Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5162

FOR SALE

BANJO—Soundy's five-stringed CONCERT BANJO, almost new. Apply "T" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.—One WESTING HOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 Volts, 960/1100 R. P. M., complete with shunt regulator, and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE.—Four Universal Bobbin WINDERS and one PIRN WINDER (No. 90) having 20 spindles each by the International Winding Co., Just as new in working order. Apply to:—

The AGENTS,
The Bechardass Mills, Ahmedabad. 5129

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET with immediate possession very commodious upper flat of a Bunglow next to "Jamshed Hall," Nepean Sea Road. Apply to Box No. 168, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5127

TO BE LET—Gamdevi, Alexandra Road, for Parsees, very decent flats of new buildings built on latest sanitary principles, tiled floors and baths, electric lights. Rents very moderate. Apply JEEWANJEE JAMASJEE & Co., on the premises. 4946

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Company's Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai PEEROJ BAI, widow of PESTONJI KHARSHEDJI PEER for self and as Executrix of the estate and effects of her deceased husband the said PESTONJI KHARSHEDJI PEER, has contracted to sell to our client the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien sale or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at 91 Medow Street Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same will if any be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements buildings, well, trees etc., standing thereon situate lying and being at Condawli near Andheri in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra District Thana containing by admeasurement one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 80 and Pot Nos. 1-2-5 and non-agricultural No. 33 of Gundovli Taluka Salsette District Thana and also bearing No. 90 of the notified Area Committee at Andheri and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Gondavli Village Road on or towards the West and North by the land of Francis Fernand and on or towards the South partly by the property of Pestonji Kharshedji Peer and partly by the property of Francis Fernand and which said premises are in the occupation of the Vendor and her tenants.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1916.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
5161 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that YESHWANT RAMNATH CHOGLE, NARAYAN RAMNATH CHOGLE and MADAN RAMNATH CHOGLE, of Bombay Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitants, all minors under the age of eighteen years by their mother and natural guardian Bai SITABAI, widow of RAMNATH SOONDERJI CHOGLE have contracted to sell absolutely to our clients NANUJI BAPOOJI KOTHARE and RUKHMAJI NANUJI KOTHARE, the property hereunder described.

All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground since redeemed under the Collector of Land Revenue Receipt No. 753 dated 21st July, 1911, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Charni Road (Girgaon) in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement (414) four hundred and fourteen square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 307 New No. F/2078 Old Survey No. 572 and New Survey No. 10/7879 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1231(2) and Street No. 2A and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Charni Road on or towards the West by the property of Anandibai widow of Dadaji Hari on or towards the North by the property formerly of Shambhoo Pandurang and now of Messrs. Gajanan Shambhoo and Pandharinath Shambhoo and on or towards the South by the properties formerly of Krishnarao Dadaji Patwardhan and Balwant Sakharam Naik but now of Raoji Gopal Dandekar and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1916.

JUDAH & SOLOMON,
5166 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. KHANDU BALU KARPE has contracted to sell the following property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 61, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of prepecual leasehold land or ground situate lying and being at Dlisle Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 480 square yards or thereabouts marked as plot No. 13 being a portion of a larger piece of land divided into 32 plots registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors old Nos. 47—67—89—175—645—583—603 and 764 and New Nos. 11931, 11934 and 11957 and New Survey Nos. 1/2631, 1/2641 and 2/2642 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 2521, 2521(5). 2626(1) Street Nos. 33B and 33, 38 and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Plot No. 9 and partly by Plot No. 10 belonging to the Lessors Haji Ibrahim Haji Latiff and others and on or towards the West by a Private Road leading to Tulsi pipe on or towards the North by Plot No. 14, belonging to the said Lessors and on or towards the South by the property of Ahmed Haji Hassam Agbotwalla, which said premises are in the possession of the Vendor and his tenants.

AMIN & DESAI,
5168 Purchaser's Attorneys.

JUNAGAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of approximately 60,000 Deodar or Creosoted pine sleepers 6'-0" x 8" x 4½" to be delivered by November 30th, 1916.

Forms of tenders, with specification and particulars can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Junagad State Railway on payment of Re. 1 each.

Tenders addressed to the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Junagad State Railway and superscribed "Tenders for Sleepers" will be received upto the 15th September, 1916.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and will exercise the option of accepting any tender in whole or in part.

E. W. PROCTOR SIMS, A.M.I.C.E.,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief,
Junagad State Railway.

Manager and Engineer-in-Chief's Office,
Junagad, dated 31st August, 1916. 5130

NOTICE.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 15 per Share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1916, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 2nd October, 1916, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 15th September, 1916, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th September to the 2nd October, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th September, 1916. 5154

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per Share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1916, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 2nd October, 1916, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 15th September, 1916, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th September to the 2nd October, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th September, 1916. 5155

THE PEARL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 15 per Share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1916, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 2nd October, 1916, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 15th September, 1916, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th September to the 2nd October, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th September, 1916. 5156

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 8 per Share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1916, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th October, 1916, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 15th September, 1916, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th September to the 2nd October, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th September, 1916. 5157

THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 12½ per Share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1916, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th October, 1916, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 15th September, 1916, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th September to the 2nd October, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th September, 1916. 5158

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAMKRISHNA VITHAL LAD, late of Bombay Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, Registrar of Births and Deaths Bombay Municipality, residing at Grant Road outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

RAMABAI, widow of the said deceased residing at Kelewady, outside the Fort of Bombay, appointed by a Judge's Order dated 18th August, 1916, to apply for Letters of Administration for the use and benefit of Prabhakar and Manohar minor sons of the said deceased and limited to the period of minority of one of them .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings **if they think fit before the Grant of** Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirty-first day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD.

The 31st day of August, 1916.

MR. G. B. PANDYA,
Petitioner's Attorney. 5165

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LD., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 3) Medow Street, (Bombay Chronicle Press) on TUESDAY, the 12th September, 1916, at 6 p.m., (S.T.), when the Resolution mentioned in the notice dated 4th August, 1916, posted to the shareholders which was passed as an Extraordinary Resolute at the Annual General Meeting of the Company held on the 22nd August, 1916, will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution.

By Order of the Board.
RUSTAM K. R. CAMA,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 5th September, 1916.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that DAYACHAND RATANCHAND, the munim and constituted attorney of Kesrising Chandmull, of Ratlam, carrying on trade and business in Bombay, as general Merchants and Agents under the name, style and firm of GANESHLAL SOBHAGMAL, appointed by a Deed Poll or Power of Attorney executed on the 19th day of February, 1912, and by another additional Deed Poll or Power of Attorney executed on the 15th day of April, 1912, by the said Kesrising Chandmull, having died at Patan on or about the 17th day of August, 1916, the said Deed Polls or Powers of Attorney stand cancelled and revoked.

Dated this 2nd day of September, 1916.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN.
5159 Attorneys for Kesrising Chandmull.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client Bai AMRATBAI, wife of RATANSEY TALKSEY of Cutch Mundra at present residing at Bhendi Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay, has obtained a Decree for the sum of Rs. 2,500 and costs in the Varisht Court at Cutch Bhuj in the Territories of His Highness the Rao of Cutch against Rambhabai, widow and Executrix of the Will of DAMJI RAMJI, late of Cutch Mundra. The Decree being unsatisfied the immoveable properties belonging to the estate of the said Damji Ramji have been attached in execution of the said Decree. The public are hereby warned against advancing any moneys to the said Rambhabai on the security of the immoveable properties of the said deceased Damji Ramji. Any one lending monies to the said Bai Rambhabai on the security of any of the said properties will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1916.

JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Bai Amratbai,
Wife of Ratansey Talaksey.
5164

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that CURRIMBHOY SOOMAR SHIVJI and MAHOMED HOOSEIN SOOMAR SHIVJI, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants the executors of the last Will and Testament of SUMAR SHIVJI deceased have contracted to sell to our client JAFFERBHOY DEWJI, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise, howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Love Lane, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 668 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 46 New No. 10/16280, Old Survey No. 651, and New Survey No. 10/3693 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 6217(7) and Street No. 53F and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Gulamhoosein Ebrahim on or towards the West by the property of Ebramji Pallonjee Mistry on or towards the North by the common passage and on or towards the South partly by the property of Lalljee Dewraj and partly by the property of Ratabally Bhimji.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1916.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
5146 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

DELHI, 16th July, 1916.

Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
BOMBAY.

Sirs,

WITH reference to the letters of the 22nd June, addressed to us on your behalf by your Solicitors and yourselves respectively on the subject of our recent importation and sale in Delhi of White Mulls bearing on the pieces numbers 2755, 5352, 2755½, 2765½ and 5253; we admit that our use of numbers 2755 and 5352 is an infringement of the rights of Messrs. J. & A. Leigh in these numbers on White Mulls, which are imported by you from Messrs. J. & A. Leigh Limited and are sold by you for many years in the Bombay and other markets. We also admit that numbers 2755½, 2765½, and 5253 are colourable imitations of the numbers 2755 and 5352.

We hereby tender to you our unqualified apology for having imported and offered for sale goods bearing the identical numbers and also numbers in imitation of the abovementioned numbers and capable of being mistaken therefor.

We declare that we have no other goods in our possession or under order bearing numbers capable of being mistaken for any of the numbers used on the White Mulls of Messrs. J. & A. Leigh Limited with the exception of two cases bearing numbers 2755, 5352 of which we have informed you, and which we are holding at your disposal.

We now undertake that we will not in future import or purchase or expose for sale any goods bearing the numbers complained of by you, or any other number or combination of numerals likely to be mistaken for numbers 2755, and 5352 or otherwise forming a colourable imitation of or capable of being mistaken for the well known numbers used by Messrs. J. & A. Leigh Limited on White Piece Goods.

You are at liberty to publish this letter of apology and undertaking in the public press or to make any other use of it you may think fit without any reference to us.

We are, Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) MURLI DHUR MOTILAL & Co.,
5133

NOTICES

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m. (S. T.).

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
"Bombay Chronicle."

Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on MONDAY, the 11th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 5139

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC., OF J. J. PLATEL, ESQ., ASSISTANT TELEGRAPH SUPERINTENDENT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by John Roberts, Devji Canji and other well-known makers electric chandeliers with lights, electric globes and fittings, rich platedware, glassware, crockeryware, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on Saturday, the 9th day of September 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the bungalow at the Telegraph Chambers opposite the Bombay Gymkhana Chambers Waudby Road, Fort, very valuable and handsome household furniture by John Roberts, Devji Canji and other well-known makers, consisting of dining table, strongmade and handsome dining chairs dumbwaiter, meatsafe, dinner waggon, drawing room suites of spring-cushioned sofas and chairs, blackwood and carved handsome sofas, mirror door single and double almyrahs, chest of drawers, clothes hanging and gown presses, wardrobes, side-boards with mirror back, corner cabinets, clothes baskets, revolving bookcase, and rocking chairs, teakwood and blackwood arm and without arm chairs, dressing and writing tables, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, hatstands selected artistic cabinets, teakwood arm chairs, single and double bedsteads, wash-hand table, palm stands, blackwood chiffoneers, jardineers, cane chairs, mattings, Durrie and Persian carpets, rich and ornamented figures with electric fittings table ornaments, electric chandeliers with lights, electric globes and fittings, rich platedware, glassware, crockeryware, etc.

The property of J. J. Platel Esq., Assistant Telegraph Superintendent Bombay.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 6th September, 1916.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

ON SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 Seconhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 Secondhand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 Secondhand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 Baba pony.

THE EMPRESS MILL, THE CONNAUGHT MILL, THE IMPERIAL MILL, THE JAMES GREAVES MILL.

(In voluntary liquidation.)

Auction Sale of office and household furniture, Milner safes, dispensary, electric punkhas etc., etc.

Under instructions from Sir Sassoon J. David Bart. and W. Turner Green Esq., Liquidators of the Empress, Connaught, James Greaves and Imperial Mills in Liquidation.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on FRIday the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction, at the compound of the Connaught Mill, Le Lisle Road, Chinchpokli:—

One lot office and household furniture such as glass door cupboard, writing tables, chairs, copying press, benches, stools, Milner safes, iron cots, chest of drawers, dining tables, dispensary counters, medicine cupboards, medicine bottles, wallclocks, electric punkhas etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th September, 1916.

FOR GOOD GOODS
GO TO,
POPULAR PHARMACY and GENERAL STORE.
Grant Road, Bombay.
Dispensing and upcountry orders receive equally good attention.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
THE MUCH PRAISED HISTORICAL SPECTACLE.

"THE NAPOLEONIC EPICS."

A brilliant film showing all the events in the career of the great Napoleon. This is the longest film ever made dealing with the life of Napoleon, and it not only shows the great general's courage and skill, but brings in all the romantic side of his life. Some time ago the Royal Opera House showed a picture dealing with Napoleon's battles, but this film by the Ambrosio is the only really complete story of his life ever made.

Part 1, shown this week, deals with Napoleon's rise to fame and his wooing of Josephine.

Part 2, to be exhibited next week, graphically depicts his struggle against Europe and his fall at Waterloo.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE EXCLUSIVE.

SPECIAL MARTIAL MUSIC BY THE CELEBRATED EUROPEAN ORCHESTRA.

A Splendid Comic:
"THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND."

A man's wonderful dream that he possesses a ring which renders him invisible. His wife, believing him dead, marries again, and he is still in the house, playing pranks which cause great amusement.

The last mail's
PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4.
Box seats, Rs. 2.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
THE LAST TWO EPISODES OF
"GRAFT"
The Grand Finale of the most popular and successful Serial Photo-play ever shown.
Time: 7, 8-45, 10-30 Nightly.
USUAL HALF RATES.—Re. 1 to As. 2.
A POCKET MIRROR & A POWDER PUFF FREE TO ALL LADY PATRONS IN BOX
LOOK OUT. NEXT WEEK.
"PANTHER OF DEATH"
A thrilling story of adventure and sensationalism, in five reels.

OLYMPIA CINEMA,
SANDHURST ROAD.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
PATHE'S GRAND SERIAL
NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE.
8 parts weekly. Parts 33 to 40
DON'T MISS IT. FULL OF SCIENCE AND ART.
WITH 12 CASH PRIZES OF Rs. 1000.
ALSO
GAUMONT GRAPHIC No. 557
containing Latest War News.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI.
(ANANG VILAS.)
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PAREZ necessary.
Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

ESTD. 1877.
RAMJI BHAGWAN & BROS.
209, SHAIK MEMON ST.
BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 674.
TELEGRAMS:—MUFFCHAIN.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE "TOP SCORE" IN ENTERTAINMENT.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE Bombay's Premier Playhouse 6-30 Twice nightly 9-45 p.m.

ADJOINING THE PRESIDENCY CRICKET GROUND

Don't go home after the match. Drop into the Excelsior and see a magnificent Picture Programme and the best of London Variety Artistes.

"THE LITTLE CHAUFFEUR"

A delightful story of a young girl who refuses to be ruled by a stepmother and goes into the world as a boy Chauffeur. Superb Acting. Beautiful Photography.

THE MARLERTS

MAX LINDER

Joins the Colours

The first film this famous comedian has made since he was wounded fighting for France.

A POSITIVE ROAR FROM START TO FINISH.

MAX LINDER.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD. TO-NIGHT. TEL. No. 1277.

Two absorbing and fascinating Dramas, which will hold you spellbound.

THE IDIOT OF SEVILLE

IN THREE REELS

Acted by the Artistes of the Grand Theatre at Madrid.

The story of a man who, blinded by suspicion, deserted his wife and child, till in the end Fate restored him to his own.

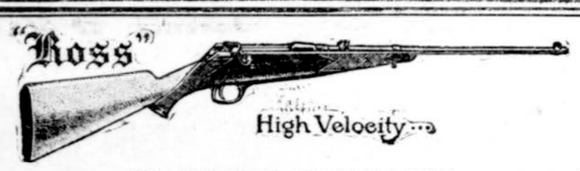
AN EMOTIONAL DRAMA OF ABSORBING HUMAN INTEREST

Another Capital Picture.

THE IRON TRAIL An exciting story of the wild and woody West. Most exciting and nerve thrilling.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

FOR SALE 5,00,000 Feet of Films Comic, Dramatic, Coloured, Feature, etc., in big lots—for sale at very low rates. Apply Manager.



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Wish to call your attention to their new ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE now ready which is carefully revised and brought up-to-date. Many new and improved designs will be found therein.

Post Free on application. Apply to,

GOOLAMHOOSAIN ALLIBHOY & SONS,

Arms and Ammunition Dealers,

252, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address: 'BANDUKWALLA'

K. WADIA, Diamond Merchant,

PURE GEMS, MODERATE RATES, FRENCH MELLEGRAIN SETTING.

PLATINUM AND GOLD ART WORK, GRANT ROAD.

ASK FOR

KABUTO PILSENER BEER

(BEST & REFRESHING)

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:— JEENA & Co.,

34, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PICTURES & PHOTOS

Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates.

KING & CO.,

Next to Evans Fraser,

Hornby Road, BOMBAY

CELEBRATED PANACEA & Co's

"FRENCH-PILLS"

Repair Wear and Tear of Nerve and Body. Literature Free. Price each phial Re. 1-4.

Sole Agents: The Al-India M. O. Bureau, 87, Upper Circular Road, CALCUTTA.

High Grade

Prism Binoculars

BEST WORKMANSHIP AND MAGNIFICATION.

BALLIWALLA & HOMI

OPTOMETRIST—OPTICIANS

HORNBY ROAD, ALICE BUILDING. BOMBAY. KALBADEVI ROAD, OPP. POST OFFICE.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

The monsoon continues extremely weak but there are indications of its revival in the peninsula and south Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Malabar; local in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Upper Sind, Central India west in Mysore and Madras Deccan.

The principal amounts are:—Moulmein two inches, Rangoon, Jalpaiguri one and half, Darjeeling two, Bilaspore, False Point one, Jacobabad three quarters, Nagpur, Ratnagiri, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Poona one, Karwar four, Bijapur two, Cochin and Mercara one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in south-east of the peninsula.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 5th Sept. 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to Sept. 5th 1915.	June 1st to Sept. 5th 1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.24	66.08	0.00	0.02
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.23	75.39	0.00	0.05
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] .	0.28	73.82	0.00	0.04
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.16	77.38	0.00	0.00

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th Sept. 1916.

Hours of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 6 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.672	Inch
Temperature of Air	83.8	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.4	,,
Dew Point	77.9	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.830	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	8.4	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	89.3	,,
Minimum	80.4	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE, ENE, W, NW.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	123	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.23	inches
Total Fall during month	0.23	,,
Do. do. to year	66.18	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th	0.01	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day of Week	LOW WATER. Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	LOW WATER. Depth on Still. ft. in.
	Sept.				Sept.		
Tues	5	m 4 59	25 6		5	m 10 29	21 2
		4 21a	24 10			10 59a	17 5
Wed.	6	m 6 21	25 3		6	m 12 30	21 6
		5 54	24 2			12 27a	17 8
Thur	7	m 7 54	25 7		7		
		7 33a	24 3			2 20a	20 10
Fri.	8	m 9 11	26 6		8	m 2 0	17 4
		9 0a	25 2			3 27a	19 7
Sat	9	m 10 1	27 5		9	m 3 2	16 9
		10 2a	26 4			4 8a	18 2
Sun.	10	m 10 46	28 2		10	m 4 5	16 3
		10 57a	27 7			4 5a	16 10
Mon.	11	m 11 28	28 9		11	m 4 55	15 10
		11 46a	28 6			5 32a	15 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 5 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 51m.
,, 6 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 50m.
,, 7 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6a. 49m.
,, 8 (Friday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6a. 48m.
,, 9 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6a. 47m.
,, 10 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6a. 47m.
,, 11 (Monday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6a. 46m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 Sept.	5th	9h. 16.5m.	a.m.
Full Moon	,, ,,	12th	2h. 0.9m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	,, ,,	19th	5h. 1.1m.	a.m.
New Moon	,, ,,	27th	1h. 4.1m.	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 5th September 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.11in. of rain. Skies are clear in the east Punjab and

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear, lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Temperature is in defect in the north Punjab and at Hissar.

Humidity is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jacobabad reports 0.87in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature is in defect in upper Sind and the extreme northern districts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.35in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Surat and Indore

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local in the southern half of the division; Nagpur has had 0.88in. and Raipur 0.27in. Skies are clear in the extreme north-eastern districts and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.24in., Ratnagiri and Mormugao 1.22in. each and Karwar 4.02in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bombay Deccan and local in Hyderabad; Malegaon has had 1.12in., Ahmednagar 1.03in., Poona 1.17in., Sholapur 0.22in., Bijapur 0.13in., Belgaum 0.15in., and Hyderabad 1.87in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—The slightly unsettled conditions in the south Arabian Sea have advanced further northwards and have determined an increase of rain in the Konkan and the Deccan. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan and local in Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan, the southern half of the Central Provinces, Central India West and Sind, while a few showers have occurred in the Punjab and south-east Madras.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and the Deccan and some showers in the Central Provinces and south-east Madras. A few showers may occur in the north Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. ON TUESDAY, the 5th. of September 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th Sept.)	94.9	82.0	70	..	0	—0.01
Jask	89.5	80.4	77	..	0.29	0.28
Do. (th Sept.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muscat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th Sept.)	89.9	80.9	83	..	.58	0.41
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.6	79.5	74	..	3.59	—0.89
Rawalpindi	89.5	68.8	78	0.11	35.64	15 04
Lahore	90.6	74.1	87	..	42.89	9.38
Hissar	94.6	73.8	71	..	14.94	..
Ambala	91.1	74.3	86	..	25 87	5.17
Delhi	91.8	77.8	76	..	22.91	2.87
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	92.8	76.6	68	..	25.51	4 23
Mainpuri	90.8	77.1	78	..	25 96	5.51
Jhansi	10.8	74.7	76	..	35.08	5.31
Cawnpore	91 0	76.9	77	..	41 93	14.18
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	99 3	76.8	76	0.87	3.17	0.97
Karachi	86.6	75.9	75	..	20.54	14.52
Ajmer	90 2	74.8	47	..	18.49	1.80
Jaipore	89.5	71.1	79	..	18.18	—1.19
Aden	92.6	76.6	65	..	37.40	18.21
Mount Abu	75.8	63.9	84	..	70 82	18.62
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	89.0	73.7	80	..	10.94	—0.97
Dwarka	87.7	79.7	81	..	9.18	—3.78
Veraval	84.4	78.2	88	..	19.19	—0.37
Rajkot	92.8	71.6	79	..	19.12	—3.31
Bhavnagar Para	92.4	77.2	84	..	15.50	—1.16
Surat	92.2	72.9	77	..	38.91	4 04
Ahmedabad	94.4	77.6	75	..	21.30	—4.13
Deesa	91.2	75.2	78	..	19.42	1.14
Neemuch	87.8	71.2	78	..	32.62	8.12
Indore	89 1	72.1	75	0.35	32.01	8.70
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.3	75.1	80	..	31.56	—10.67
Baigor	87.3	71.8	77	..	27.31	—8.52
Hoshangabad	89.0	75.4	81	..	44.22	5.91
Khandwa	91.0	76.5	90	..	26.71	4.70
Akola	91 1	75.8	86	0.05	30.82	7.71
Amraoti	89.2	73.1	84	..	38.04	3.93
Nagpur	88.0	71.9	76	0.88	25.33	1.56
Chanda	91.4	74.4	84	..	42.84	3.11
Raipur	89.0	73.6	84	0.01	49.8.	—3.07
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.3	78.4	90	0.27	66 08	6.35
Ratnagiri	89.0	74.3	92	1.22	10.99	10.99
Marmugao	85 0	75.0	91	1.22	20.91	11.40
Karwar	84.5	74.6	96	4.02	36.93	—5.40
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.4	72.1	95	1.12	15.88	2 38
Ahmednagar	88.0	67.8	93	1.03	18.05	5.81
Poona	90.2	71.3	95	1.17	14.19	—1.95
Sholapur	89.3	73.1	87	0.22	12.97	7.14
Bijapur	89.0	69.2	84	0.13	12.47	2 22
Belgaum	82.0	67.7	96	0.15	29.15	—5.02
Aurangabad	87.1	70.7	80	..	31.16	12.16
Nizamabad (Indur)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	90.8	70.4	97	1.87	24.99	6.40
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	84.1	74.6	91	0.09	87.23	—13 19
Calicut	80.8	75.1	95	0.56	79 18	—3.40
Cochin	85.1	73.7	90	1.06	70.27	4.94
Colombo	86.7	78.4	83	..	27.9	11.10
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.4	80.2	78	..	26.22	17.52
Bellary	95.8	73.7	71	..	10.26	3.07
Cuddapah	97.8	75.4	66	0.23	20.06	6.24
Madras	99.5	76.4	78	0.18	10.52	1.28
Bangalore	84.3	67.6	88	..	24.68	11.04
Coimbatore	86.3	71.3	85	..	10.03	5.64
Trichinopoly	92.4	77.5	77	..	16.81	9 02
Negapatam	91.6	75.9	93	..	13.92	6.17

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 5th September 1916 was 29.812 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F, all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

The Walluvanad police have just arrested a Brahman, named Ramaswami Iyer, who is said to belong to Tanjore, on a charge of impersonating a C.I.D. Inspector. The accused had been roving about Walluvanad extorting money from innocent men under the pretext of being a C. I. D. Inspector specially deputed to detect certain crimes.

EYE-SIGHT RESTORED.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for all sorts of eye diseases. It cures Cataract, Glaucoma etc. without knife. No failure, no harm, no hard and fast rules no difficulty in its use. It is absolutely safe; highly spoken of by distinguished men. Apply for particulars to:

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(Bengal Presidency)

NO MORE THIN PEOPLE.

HOW THIN MEN AND WOMEN CAN PUT ON FLESH QUICKLY.

There are many thin people, ladies especially, who long to increase their weight, yet imagine they can only do so by physical exercise or stuffing themselves with food—but poor health and small appetite will not allow of these methods. Generally speaking, however, such people cannot become plump and well developed in this way, they are thin and unhealthy because they do not assimilate the proper proportion of the food they eat. To these we strongly advise the use of Phormoid a highly concentrated food product possessing remarkable properties for increasing the power of assimilation by feeding and strengthening the nerve tissues. Simply get a supply of the standard 20 grain tablets from your chemist and eat one tablet before each meal. Your appetite will quickly improve—you will have a pleasant feeling of renewed vitality and fitness for work and pleasure, and your weight will increase with astonishing rapidity.

Caution to Ladies.—Thin ladies who object to an increased bust development should not take Phormoid as it generally develops the bust from three to four inches in a few weeks. 5137

PARISIAN DIARY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 609

THE HEAVIEST LOAD ON EARTH IS THE LOAD IN THE STOMACH. . . .

Do you feel that load yourself after meals? If so take a dose of

ATLAS TONIC

and it disappears. As a digestant, it regulates the bowels and cures constipation and dyspepsia. It has no equal as a brain and nerve food, and is a boon to those who suffer from nervous exhaustion, brain fag or general debility. By rendering digestion easy and by feeding the brain and nerve tissues ATLAS TONIC stands incomparable as a remedy for

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For making Mayonnaise French Dressing and the like, it replaces olive and other imported oils with equal satisfaction and the cost is a great deal less. For general cooking and frying it safely takes the place of ghee or butter at one third the price.

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IN 5 MINUTES

BIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM

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Two Sizes: Re. 1 and As. 12.

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Beware of imitations.

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REAL YAKUTI

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AMBER, MUSK, PEARLS

And high qualities of drugs. It is specially prepared for ROYAL FAMILIES and is THE REAL LIFE-GIVING NECTAR. "YOUTH" is SECOND TO NONE for all NERVINE DISEASES and LOST MANHOOD. It requires no recommendation as it has become too FAVOURITE and WELL-KNOWN to the Public.

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1 oz. Rs. 7, 2 ozs. Rs. 13, 4 ozs. Rs. 25.

RHEMANI TONIC PILLS.

Specially for Lost Manhood only.

20 Pills Re. 1-4, 40 Pills Rs. 2.

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Best Blood Purifier Re. 1 per bottle

PILES CURE

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All the above medicines are free from any poisonous drug. Any person, who proves that they do contain such drug, will get the above prize.

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Crystal Aina ... ... ,, 3—9—0

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POST KARAMSAD,

Via Anand District Kaira.

DO YOU SLEEP WELL?

If you do not sleep well, it's a very good sign that you are not in good physical condition. The probability is that your appetite is also poor. You are tired out, but restless. Whatyou need is something to aid digestion, nourish the blood, and quiet the nerves

Prof. JAMES'

ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS.

are an ideal general tonic for an impovrished system. They stimulate secretions—make your digestion what it ought to be, and increase the quantity and quality of your blood.

Trial package for 2 days' use will be sent on receipt of four annas postal stamps.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bot. of 40 pearls.

Get a bottle today and start the treatment now.

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MARKET, BOMBAY.

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Marjorie's Health Syrup.

It helps their growth and wards off Coughs and Colds. Invaluable in Rickets, Teething and Wasting Diseases.

Get your supply to-day.

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Secretaries & Managers.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 4th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		5,000
" " " on Spec. & for Exp.		500
" " Sales of East Indian		50
" " Imports		17,000
Mid. Americans	9.68 - 22	
Egyptian F. G. F.	13.1c—30	
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Oct.	Holiday
	Jan.	
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	Holiday
	Jan.	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 4th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
September	9.60—7
Sept.-Oct.	9.60—6
Oct.-Nov.	9.58—7
Nov.-Dec.	9.55—7
Dec.-Jan.	9.55—6
Jan.-Feb.	9.54—7
Feb.-March	9.54—6
March-April	9.53—6
April-May	9.52—7
May-June	9.51—7
June-July	9.49—7
July-Aug.	9.46—7

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept.4th.

Months.	To-day's price.
November	13.09
January	13.27 }—17
March	13.43

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 4th

M. G. Bengal Good	6.85	
" " Fully Good	7.00	
" " Fine	7.15	
" No. 1 Oomra Good	7.50	
" " " Fine	7.80	
" Broach Good	7.90	—20
" " Fully Good	9.05	
" " Fine	9.20	
" Scinde Good	6.90	
" " Fully Good	6.95	
" " Fine	7.20	

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept 4th.

Bar Silver Spot	32½—¼
Declined owing to India Selling and to China Weakness.	
Bar Silver Spot	32½
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 13th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6¼
" " " 6 "	6¼
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½%	54
Rupee Paper 5½%	49½
Indian Stock 5½% Sterling Loan	*70½
Government Securities 5%	*96½

* Ex dividend.

Ex. On London at Paris Francs 28.05

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept 4th.

5½ % 1923—1928	86¾
4½ % 1925—1945	100½

THE MAILS.

London, Sept. 4th.

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept 4th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. October Paid	72/3
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom.	1,566,000
BARLEY.	
Karachi Barley Sept.-Oct.	51
SEEDS.	
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, usual Sold 416 lbs. 85% ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers	68/6
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Nominal.	
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Sept.-Oct. Buyers	78/3
Toria Rapeseed Sept.-Oct. Buyers	68/9
COTTONSEED.	
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Nominal	
METALS.	
English Best Selected Copper	£126

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BOMBAY.

N.B.—All kinds of amateurs' works and repairs to cameras &c., carefully executed

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£110
Copper Braziers	£149
Yellow Metal	15
Hard Spelter	41
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 o/o F.O.B. Liverpool	£26-5-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6-4-6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Sept.-Dec. Value	22/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Sept.-Dec. Value	23
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, Sept.-Dec. Value	24/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Sept.-Dec. Value	25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure September Paid	3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe. September	2/9½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 5.

The market to-day opened with Broach at 539½ and has only fluctuated within narrow limits. Nothing has been reported in contracts and only a little business has been passing in the bazaar.

Akola Sept. 304.
Akola January 313.
Bengal January 261.
Broach April 339½.

APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

DESCRIPTION.		Sept. 1916	DELIVERY Jan. 1917	April 1917	SPOT COTTON.
Broach,	Good M.G.	..	..	341	290/97
Broach,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	305/15
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	..	283	..	245/55
Bengal	Fine M.G.	..	277/8	..	260/70
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	272/78
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Sind Panjab,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	260/65
Khamg. Akola,	Fine M.G.	304½	313/4	..	295/05
Ellich/Amrsoti,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	295/07
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	302/08
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	305/10
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	310/15
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	..	..	..	312/20
Khandesh,	Fine M.G.	..	295/98	..	280/90
Khandesh,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	270/80
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	280/90
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	270/80
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	290/00
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	305/17
Nander	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	335/50
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	275/85
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	260/70
SawGinned Dharwar	Good Oct.	336	..	..	340/50
Coompta.	Good M.G.	355	..	..	360/70
Westerns,	Good M.G.	352	..	..	355/62
Westerns,	Good H.G.	343	..	..	350/55

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 5th September, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine. Rds.	Fully Good. Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	287	275 204	..25th Jan. 1917
Bengals (M.G.)	—	267 256	.. Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	260 245	.. Ready
	..	255 ..	..
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	290 278	.. Ready
	..	295 289	..25th Jan. 1917
Jalna (M.G.) G.S.	..	.. 274	.. Ready
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	..	.. 305	.. Ready
Indore Ujjain (M.G.) G.S.	..	.. 300	.. Ready
	..	.. ..	..
Akola Kghm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	304 292	.. Ready & Sept
	..	314 ..	..25th Jan. 1917
	..	.. ..	..
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	304 292	.. Ready
	..	316 ..	..25th Jan. 1917
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	310 298	.. Ready
	..	319 ..	..25th Janf 1917
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	314 302	.. Ready
	..	322 ..	..25th Jan. 1917
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	320 308	.. Ready
	..	325 ..	..25th Jan. 1917
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	320 308	.. Ready
	..	328 ..	..25th Jan. 1917
Broach (M.G.)	..	340 312	.. Ready
	..	352 ..	340 25th April 1917
Surat (M.G.)	..	.. ..	..
	..	.. ..	..
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	323 ..	.. Ready
Do. (H.G.)	..	310 ..	.. Ready
Mohta (H.G.)	..	290 278	..
	..	.. ..	..
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (H.G.)	..	.. ..	295 Ready
	..	.. ..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	.. ..	339 Ready & Sept.
	..	.. ..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	.. ..	356 Ready & Sept.
" (H.G.)	..	.. ..	357 Ready & Sept.
Compta (M.G.)	..	.. ..	306 Ready & Sept.
	..	.. ..	..
Miraj (M.G.)	..	.. ..	305 Ready
	..	.. ..	..

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 4th September, 1916:—

Cotton	2,414 Bales
Wheat	13,669 cwts.
Linseed	16,395 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	199 "
Ginjellyseed	49 "
Poppyseed	117 "
Groundnuts	887 "
Castorseed	104 "
Rice	7,216 "
Myrabollams	22 "
Cottonseed	380 "
Mowraseed	25 "
Gram	15,081 "
Joowar	2,865 "
Barley	630 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, 5th Sept.—4 p.m.

Ready		Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Sail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	..	41 0 0	0 3 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	..	40 0 0	6 2 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	..	41 0 0	6 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..	6 4 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	..	6 3 0	6 9 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	..	7 0 0	7 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	..	8 8 0	8 14 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	..	8 4 0	8 10 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	..	45 0 0	9 0 0
" Gajar 75-25	..	43 0 0	..
" Black	..	37 0 0	..
" Gajar 50-50	..	41 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	..	7 0 0	7 10 0
Groundnuts	..	44 8 0	..
Mowraseed	..	4 1 0	4 6 0
Jowar ..	..	31 0 0	4 8 0
Arandia ..	..	37 0 0	..
Forward.		Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	..	6 4 0	
Linseed May	..	9 3 9	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	..	6 3 3	
Linseed September	..	9 0 0	
Rapeseed April-May	..	7 2 0	
Jowar Aug.-Sept.	..	4 9 0	
Aandia Aaru	..	37 0 0	

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Sept. 5.

In Cotton Mill shares a good deal of activity prevailed especially among the Currimbhai Ebrahim & Co's group of mills; otherwise a slightly easier tone was noticeable.

In Mill shares for October delivery Fazuls touched Rs. 780 and closed at Rs. 750.

Indian Bleachings varied from Rs. 242/8 to Rs. 259 Currimbhai from Rs. 432/8 to Rs. 415, Crescents from Rs. 228/8 to Rs. 212½, Indore Malwas stood at Rs. 365.

Standards closed at Rs. 1765, Hadhavji Rs. 1660, New City Rs. 1000, Central India Rs. 2545, Colaba Rs. 1450 and David Rs. 630.

Pearl Mill shares changed hands at Rs. 497/8, Simplex at Rs. 530 and Finlays at Rs. 310.

Bombay Burma after touching Rs. 1215 closed at Rs. 1190.

Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Ordinary shares jumped to Rs. 345 at which rate a few shares changed hands closing rate was Rs. 325.

Tata Ordinary fluctuated between Rs. 342/8 and Rs. 327/8.

Tata Deferred touched Rs. 1460 and closed firm at Rs. 1440.

Shivrajpoors stood at Rs. 49.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The rate of 3½ per cent Government Paper remains unchanged.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds are steady at Rs. 897.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1916.

BEFORE THE HONBL MR. JUSTICE HEATON.

ADJOURNED APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE (SUSPENDED)

737-15.—Hurgowan Jugjiwan Durji v. Maganlal Bhoola, In person, On 16-2-16 this Insolvent's discharge was suspended for 6 months with portection.

404-12.—Panalal Balmakund Abad v. Messrs. Leon Menaschi & Co., Surajmal & Co., On 17-2-15 this Insolvent's discharge was suspended for 18 months with protection.

677-14.—Pudoo Narayan Kumbhar v. Doongaji Bheraji & Co., Rustomji and G. On 1-9-15 this Insolvent's discharge was suspended for one year with protection.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SECTION 38

113-16.—Hasanally Mamooji Porebunderwalla v. Mahomedalli Essabhai a Cr No. 1, S A Tyabjee.

313-16.—Amritlal Vithaldas Sha v. Messrs. Gordhandas Valabdas, Crs No. 1, Pandia and Co.

202-15.—Charles William Aldridge v. Fojmal Jusraj & Co., Crs No. 1, In person.

367-16.—Hari Prabhakar Lavate v. Haji Ahmed Haji Musa, Cr No. 8, In person.

298-16.—Maharajkishan Gursahaimal v. Basheserlal Hargovind, Cr No. 1, Dubash and Co.

BANK OF BURMA IN LIQUIDATION.

APPLICATION BY CREDITORS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 5.

Justice Robinson had before him in the chambers yesterday the matter of the Bank of Burma in liquidation, which had been dragging its weary length for over three years. The first was an application by the advisory committee of creditors praying to be given an opportunity of being heard before the Official Liquidator had distributed amongst them the shares in certain companies held by the Bank.

Then there was another application by Mr. A. J. Noble, a creditor for Rs. 45,000 of the Bank of Burma, member of the advisory committee and also attorney of the Bank's Calcutta creditors, to whom about twelve lakhs were due. The petitioner had come to Rangoon at the request of several creditors for the purpose of seeing to their interests. The petitioner believed three matters of considerable importance connected with the liquidation of the bank were to be considered by the court, viz. (1) payment of one final dividend to small creditors; (2) distribution of shares held by the bank; and (3) the scheme by the Rangoon Oil Company for liquidation of the debt of ten lakhs owing by it. He asked to be allowed an opportunity of being heard.

There was a petition by the advisory committee of creditors of the bank praying that their advocate might be heard on the above matter. A good part of the day was occupied in hearing the counsel in the case on matters at issue.

MORADABAD MUNICIPALITY.

RESIGNATION OF ALL SIX HINDU ELECTED MEMBERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 5.

All the six Hindu elected members of the Moradabad Municipal Board, including the senior Vice-Chairman, handed over the resignation of their seats on the Board to the Chairman on Monday. Five of them have resigned as a protest against the Jahangirabad amendment and the sixth has not assigned any reason.

WHEN your skin begins to burn and tingle, and a small itching pimple or rash appears, the one necessary precaution is to apply to the affected parts some of that soothing antiseptic balm, Zam-Buk. Irritation is at once stopped, and the temptation to scratch and rub the itching places disappears.

As the rich Zam-Buk sinks into the pores or breathing holes of the skin, not only is the flesh fortified against germ attack, but the natural function of the pores is so stimulated that the impurities imprisoned in the skin find a natural outlet instead of remaining to ferment in the tissues and break out in

Spots, Pimples, & Rashes,

which, unless removed by Zam-Buk, may attract the germs of eczema, ulcers, and blood-poison. The skin that is gently rubbed over with Zam-Buk balm and regularly washed with Zam-Buk Medicinal Soap is never troublesome.

R. I or Rs. 2·4 per pot, of all Chemists

Zam-Buk

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 9th of Bhadrapad Sud, 1972.
Mahomedan: 7th of Jeiked, 1334.
Parsi: 1st (Gatha) of Aspandad, 1285.
Sunrise: 6h. 25m. Sunset: 6h. 50m.
Phases of the Moon: Full Moon, Sept. 12.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Quadrangular Cricket: First Round, Parsis vs. Mahomedans, 3rd day.
Meeting of the Standing Committee Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
P. and O. Company's mail steamer Khyber, with the outward mails of 18th August, expected at 10 a.m.
Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m.

THURSDAY, September 7.

Quadrangular Cricket: First round, Presidency vs. Hindus.
Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Basra and Mohomerah will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 11 a.m.
Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Arratoon Apcar, will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, instead of on 5th September as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

FRIDAY, September 8.

Quadrangular Cricket: First round, Presidency vs. Hindus, 2nd day.

SATURDAY, September 9.

Quadrangular Cricket: First round, Presidency vs. Hindus, 3rd day.

MONDAY, September 11.

Shehenshahai Parsis' 1286 New Year Day. Bank holiday.
Quadrangular Cricket: Final.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandmann Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinema, Charni Road, 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, and 10-15 to 11-45.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut-Col. Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding.

September, 6.

Riding School.—Riding School daily at 7 a.m.
Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Thursday morning next, the 7th instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Khaki shirts, regimental saddles, no bandoliers.
Signalling Class.—Signalling Class under Major Wallis, (I.A.) will be held this week as follows:—
Every evening except Wednesday 6-15 p.m.
(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps orders by Lieut-Colonel G. K. Walker C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, Sept. 5.

831 Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 9th September 1916:—
At Headquarters:—
Recruits Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 5-30 p.m.
Battalion Parade. Wednesday at 7-15 a.m. Drill order.
Buglers, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.
Signallers, Friday at 5-30 p.m.
First Aid Class, Friday at 6-30 p.m.
The Battalion will parade at 3rd Sappers and Miners East Kirki on Friday the 8th inst. at 9 a.m. in order to inspect the entrenchments there. Members will proceed independently but must arrange to arrive punctually. Uniform, without arms.
The parade ordered for "A" Company at Headquarters on Friday 8th instant is cancelled.
At the Engineering College:—
E Company, Wednesday at 5-30 p.m.
At the Central Gymnasia:—
Physical Training Class, Tuesday and Thursday at 7 a.m. Running kit.
At Satara:—
Machine Gun Parade, Tuesday and Saturday at 5 p.m.
832 Musketry.—The Rifle Range will be open for Class firing at 7-30 a.m. daily except Thursdays and Sundays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter office two days beforehand.
Miniature Rifle Club. Ladies matches 5 and 6, Gentlemens 7, 8 and 9, Monday 11th September at 7-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.
833. Parades.—Parades will be held at Headquarters at 2-30 p.m. this day (Tuesday) 5th September to enable Reservists to qualify in drills and musketry for the current season.
834. Increase.—The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Dhulia Detachment:—
No. 4447 Reservist R. Dhunjishaw.
No. 4448 Reservist A. E. Gonsalves.
No. 4449 Reservist S. Nasarwanji.
(Sd.) C. GRAHAM-SMITH, Capt.,
For Adjutant Poona Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

March.—La Reve Passe	Krier
Overture.—Pique Dame	Suppe
Valse.—Don't be Conceited	Korolanyi
Selection.—The Girl in the Train	Fall
Narcissus.—(From Water Scenes)	Nevin
Melodies from the Revue.—Watch your Step	Berlin
Fox-Trot.—Broken Doll	Tate

HAJI ESMAIL GUL MAHOMED MEMON GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The total number of patients treated in the above dispensary during the month of August 1916 was 2761. Out of these 1063 were males, 1412 females and 286 children and the daily average attendance of patients was 89.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S. S. "Aratoon Apcar" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-morrow, instead of on 5th September, 1916, as previously notified.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 5th.

Baron Ardrossen	Reid	Port Said	Aug 21
Frinton	Daun	Alexandria	Aug. 21
City of Birmingham	Haughton	Glasgow	July 29

The following vessels began to load on Saturday

Steamer	Anyo Maru	for	Persian Gulf
"	Frinton	for	Colombo etc.
"	Baron Ardrossen	for	Hull etc.
"	Clan Leslie	for	Liverpool

Sept. 5.

S. S. Yetorofu Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Yetorofu Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji (Westward bound) on the 4th instant.

S. S. Totomi Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Totomi Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 3rd instant.

S. S. Baron Ardrossen:—The steamer Baron Ardrossen, 2,775 tons, Captain D. M. Reid, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said, which port she had left on the 21st ultimo, with ballast.

S. S. Frinton:—The steamer Frinton, 2,767 tons, Captain J. W. Daun, arrived in harbour yesterday from Alexandria, which port she had left on the 21st ultimo, with ballast.

S. S. City of Birmingham:—The City Line steamer City of Birmingham, 4,838 tons, Captain W. Haughton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, which port she had left on the 29th July, with a general cargo and 16 passengers.

Tuesday, 5th September, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

S. Crown of Arragon	W. & A. G. & Co	
C. & R. Ferrara	Feathers	S. W. & Co
D. & E. Indo Maru	Tushiro	N. Y. K.
F. Clan Leslie	Henderson	J. F. & Co
G. Dove	Ingalisa	J. M. & Co
H. Singaporean	Saunderson	J. Mackintosh & Co
K. Mahanadi		B. S. N. & Co
M. Aaught Templar	Sage	A. S. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Netravati, Kaveri, Courland, Sakermati, Satranji	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Massilia		W. & A. G. & Co
5 Anyo Maru	Takeuchicere	M. Shirazi
6 Satrung		T. Morrison & Co
8 Rostock	Bates	W. & A. G. & Co
9 Saudi	Gabrielsen	F. F. C. & Co
10 & 11 Hejaz	Ternel	T. M. & Co
12 & 13 Arratoon Apcar	Walton	M. M. & Co
14 Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
15 Shustar		H. S. Shoostari & Co

M. W. D. D.

St. F. Xavier		I. G. N. & T. Co. Ltd
St. Tookaram		I. G. N. & T. Co. Ltd
Tha Doria		Chief Engineer

ALEXANDRA DOCK

3 Kandahar	Perce II	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Novara	Heatherington	P. & O. S. N. Co

H. D. D.

HARBOUR WALL.

Tahachee	Standard Oil Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Barodi		M. M. Co
Bene	Scott	S. W. & Co
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baron Ardrossen	Reid	W. & A. G. & Co
Crown of Arragon		W. & A. G. & Co
City of Birmingham	Haughton	K. N. & Co
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sultana		M. M. & Co
Frinton	Daun	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan [illegible]	Frith	M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Sept. 5.

FOR HULL.

Crown of Arragon (s) 1,750 tons manganese ore, K. Ettlinger and Co.; 1,034 cwts. bone smews, Hollingurst and Co.; 1,024 cwts. myrabolams, D. Veljee; 12,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers; 12,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers, 24,560 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

Rostock (s) 7,369 cwts. bone meals, Hollingshurst and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia (s) 60 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 81 bales wool, V. Comersee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia (s) 2,600 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts. poppy seed, Ralli Brothers; 2,640 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia (s) 200 bales cotton, Bombay Cotton Export Agency.

Barron Ardrossen (s) 1,500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Frinton (s) 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, S. Nathoobhai and Co.; 1,362 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 4,001 cwts. linseed, M. B. Kaisha; 50 tons manganese ore, King King and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Novara (s) 30 cases castor oil, A. Fazulbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Novara (s) 56 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 26 bales cotton twist, M. Amersey and Co.; 100 cwts. bees wax, E. Nowroji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Novara (s) 94 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 175 cwts. gum olibanum, P. Jethabhoy; 125 cwts. jardaloo, V. Narsee; 13 cwts. ooplate, D. M. Basrai; 4 cwts. ooplate, H. Abdeali; 5 cwts. Jubbulpore stones, National Commercial Agency.

Indo Maru (s) 789 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Indo Maru (s) 515 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 5.

S. S. Tabchu from New York, Agents Standard Oil Co. of New York.—1,090,374 gallons refined petroleum.

S. S. Anyo Maru from Moji, Agents M. M. Shirazee and Co.—342 bales 1,165 ballols M. fibre, 1 case watches, 6 cases vermouth, 19 bundles old planks, 4 bags nuxvomica, 13 bags sapan wood, 28 hogsheads C. N. oil, 25 chests tea, 21 bags 4 barrels plumbago, 660 bundles cotton and cotton yarn waste, 11,882 bags copra.

S. S. Matiana from London, Agents M. M. and Co.—3 casks prussiate of potash, 28 barrels disinfectant fluid, 8 casks 62 barrels cement, 22 firkins pumice, 500 drums saponified cresol, 4 cases soda tartaric, 30 cases whisky, 8 cases glycerine, 10 cases liquors, 355 cases wine, 8 cases perfumed spirit, 2 cases nitric acid, 1 case sulphuric acid, 30 drums cresylic acid, 12 cases disinfectant, 17 cases sanatogen, 3 cases chloroform, 3 cases hydro chloric acid, 25 drums spirits of wine, 2 cases boric acid, 11 cases ether, 1 case citric acid, 2 cases caffein citrate, 3 kegs magnesium sulphate, 100 casks rosin, 6 bundles brass sheets, 1,246 kegs white lead, 25 cases soda water, 220 casks China clay, 2 barrels lubricating oil, 10 crates 8 cases syrup, 38 cases photographic materials, 42 cases gripe water, 94 cases sauce, 42 cases mineral water, 8 cases cotton and woollen goods, 3 cases sardines, 4 cases hydrogen peroxide, 4 cases perfumery, 8 cases ammonia, 133 drums wood preserver, 1 case flannel, 2 cases silks, 91 cases soap, 2 cases umbrellas, 7,100 cases condensed milk, 26 cases cotton goods, 10 packages 1 case tobacco and cigarettes, 44 cases cigarettes, 2 cases woollen goods, 27 cases starch, 9 bales canvas, 27 cases Epsom salt, 4 cases gilatine, 115 cases castor oil, 10 drums zinc chloride, 10 crates stoneware jars, 18 cases essence, 33 cases fruit extract, 60 barrels grease, 21 cases boots and shoes, 3 cases glycerine, 2 casks soda bicarbonate, 12 cases chalk, 4 cases cycle accessories, 483 cases medicine, 11 cases motor car, 4 cases candles, 3 cases bricks, 8 casks earthenware, 17 cases tyres, 100 kegs white zinc, 5 bales sarsaparilla, 4 cases corn flour, 75 drums boilering, 50 drums 5 barrels linseed oil, 2 cases barley, 1,341 cases O. stores, 64 cases blacking, 160 kegs red lead, 42 cases fruit salt, 72 cases confectionery, 259 cases provisions, 204 cases 4 barrels 69 casks vinegar, 10 cases fish, 23 cases meat, 40 cases hams and bacon, 2 cases parrot food, 47 cases 17 packages infants' food, 21 cases 81 bales paper, 51 casks lamp black, 40 cases pitch, 25 cases malted milk, 2 cases blue, 28 cases sugar, 4 cases viyella, 20 cases cod liver oil, 32 cases emulsion, 36 cases cheese, 21 cases bovril and virol, 51 cases plaster of Paris, 239 cases jams, 730 cases gin, 32 cases colour, 18 cases plums, 135 drums 169 cases varnish, 77 drums 4 barrels 57 cases 959 kegs paint, 198 cases salt, 1,686 cases biscuits.

SMITH MOTOR WHEEL

ADDS LUXURY IN CYCLING
MAKES HILL CLIMBING EASY
OFFERS ECONOMIC JOURNEY
AND IS EASILY

DETACHED OR ATTACHED

TO ANY BICYCLE.

ADVANTAGES:

Like other wheels, it does NOT SLIP, nor does it BUMP when riding. It takes curves, WITH the machine smoothly and well, and gives NO JERK to the rider.

FOR PARTICULARS AND PRICE APPLY TO:—

S. BOYCE & Co., KARACHI.
OR
Messrs. D. COWASJI & CO.,
20, FORT-STREET—BOMBAY.

THERMO FOX

THE CHEAPEST EASIEST and the SAFEST means of Boiling any liquid instantaneously.

Price, Rs. 10 each.

THE ELECTRIC APPARATUS for boiling any liquid.

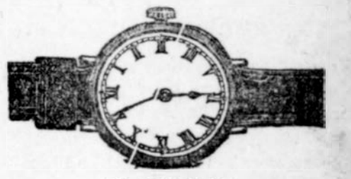
Useful for Travellers, being handy. Good for Hospitals, Nursing Homes and family use.

It boils a tumbler full of water in one minute, ready for tea or soup.

SOLE AGENTS:

D. P. NANAVUTY & Co.,

7, Green treet, Fort, BOMBAY.



ALL SORTS OF

LADIES' & GENTS' WATCHES
CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES

Can be had at prices beyond competition
Trial Solicited.

CATALOGUES FREE.

CHOONILAL CHHAGANLAL

28, Abdul Rehman Street.

OBMBAY No 3.

BETTER THAN THE BEST

BIKSON'S COFFEE

gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than he Best. Taste it

FOR THE

Cricket Season 1916.

Smart Flannel Trousers made to measure, Rs. 11/8 to Rs. 22/8.

Silkette Mufflers in White, Grey, Brown, Blue and Green Colours, Rs. 6 each.

White and Coloured Felt Hats from Rs. 6/12 to Rs. 10/8.

Club Coats made to order. Prices on application.

A. R. DIAS & Bros

(Late of Messrs. Leach & Weborny.)

19, Hera Building Crawford Market, Bombay.

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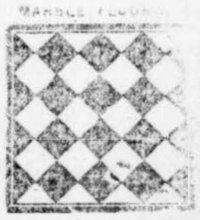

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QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

PARSIS V. MAHOMEDANS.

SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

PARSIS' BIG LEAD.

WARDEN DEADLY EFFECTIVE.

PLAY STOPPED OWING TO RAIN.

FIRST INNINGS.

Parsis	215
Mahomedans	113

SECOND INNINGS.

Parsis	(7 wkts.) 141

The Mahomedans completed their first innings yesterday for 113, which leaves them 102 runs behind their opponents' total in the first innings. The Parsis going in to bat a second time made 141 for 7 wickets, when stumps were drawn for the day on account of bad light, which was soon after followed by rain, rendering further play impossible for the day. As the result of the two-days' game the Parsis possess an advantage over their opponents. It is however by no means a decisive advantage and the game is still an open one.

BOWLER'S WICKET.

Overnight the Mahomedans had made the fairly good total of 58 for 3 wickets but when the start was made yesterday it was evident that they would have to struggle hard to reach their opponents' total. Rain had come down during the night, converting what was an ideal batsman's wicket on the previous day into a decidedly bowlers' wicket yesterday. The soft wicket which is admirably suited to his style of bowling was Warden's opportunity, which the great Parsi bowler grasped with splendid results for his side and the last seven Mahomedan wickets could not realise even the total their first three wickets had obtained the previous day.

The bad condition of the wicket was undoubtedly a piece of great ill-luck for the Mahomedans but it must at the same time be conceded that the wicket though undoubtedly bad was by no means treacherous. This was evident from the ease with which Yusuf Beg played the Parsi bowling and from the score subsequently made by the Parsis in their second attempt on only a slightly-improved wicket. What the later Mahomedan batsmen lacked was a little more enterprise, and a bit of hitting—an adoption of the kill-or-cure method which alone is of any practical use in a desperate situation would have improved matters for them very much. They indeed attempted these tactics but this was done at a very late stage of the game with the result that they were all out for 113. There are no more plucky batsmen in India than the Mahomedans and it is to be regretted that the majority of them failed to grasp the situation yesterday.

PARSI SECOND INNINGS.

The Parsis were lucky yesterday in getting an easier wicket to bat on than the one that had fallen to the lot of their opponents, but this advantage was to a great extent counter-balanced by the handicap of having to bat in bad light which set in some time before the tea interval. The later Parsi batsmen thus suffered from this disadvantage which became worse subsequently and at 5 p.m. it was found very difficult to proceed with the play. An adjournment was then made and rain coming down shortly after rendered further play impossible for the day. The Parsis' second ininings was marked by no display of outstanding merit but Kapadia, Chothia and Driver made useful contributions to their side's total, the first-named two showing some bright cricket.

YUSUF BEG'S DASHING DISPLAY.

The distinguishing feature of the Mahomedan batting was the magnificent display given by Yusuf Beg of Poona. Going in third-wicket down he was seventh man out and during all that time he gave a superb display of hard driving and clean cutting His effort was infinitely more valuable than the figures would indicate, and though it was not altogether faultless as he had a life when at 28, his masterly innings was a really splendid effort.

BOWLING HONOURS.

The bowling honours of the day were carried off on the Parsi side by Warden, who secured the very handsome analysis of seven wickets for a little over five runs apiece. Yesterday he bowled with splendid precision, rarely sending down a loose delivery, and though the wicket undoubtedly assisted him this should not be allowed to detract much from the merit of his really great performance. His effort was all the more remarkable in view of the fact that he received very little help from his colleagues at the other end he being responsible for no less than six out of the seven Mahomedan wickets that fell yesterday. He broke in a lot from leg and at times sent down balls which were well-nigh unplayable. Vajifdar also bowled well, though he took only one wicket, and always maintained a good length.

Ferozekhan for the Mahomedans secured remarkable bowling figures, capturing 4 wickets for only seven runs. But he was to some extent assisted by bad light, while Aziz took the first two Parsi wickets without this advantage.

DETAILS OF PLAY.

FIRST MAHOMEDAN INNINGS.

About twelve thousand spectators witnessed the start made shortly after 12 noon, Usuf Beg and Aziz, the overnight not-outs, facing Vajifdar and Warden. The batsmen got a single each, putting 60 on the board, seventy following pretty quickly with a fine boundary cut by Usuf Beg off Vajifdar. Usuf Beg was missed at this stage at wicket by Chinoy off Vajifdar. Encouraged by the new lease of life the Poona man splendidly drove Warden to the Esplanade Road boundary. At 78 Aziz was finely held at the wicket by Chinoy off Warden (78-4-6).

Ferozekhan of Kashmere now joined Usuf Beg and 80 went up a little later. Usuf Beg prettily cut Vajifdar to the ropes and Ferozekhan opened his account with a 3 off Warden. Elavia now relieved Vajifdar at the northern end, and Kapadia missed Ferozekhan in the slips off the new bowler. Ninety was signalled and soon after Ferozekhan played on to Warden (90-5-4). Nazir Husen, the next man in, sneaked one of Elavia's deliveries into slips, but though he tried hard to hold it, Warden missed it. Warden however, soon had his revenge, having Nazir Husen caught in the slips Chothia bringing off a magnificent catch (96-6-2). Piarekhan was next associated with Yusuf Beg, who then sent up the century amid cheering by getting a couple of 2's off Warden, the Poona batsman at the same time reaching his own half century.

At 104, Vajifdar was again entrusted with the attack and a little later the Mahomedans met with the greatest disaster that could possibly befall them, Usuf Beg, their best bat being finely held in the slips by Vajifdar off Warden. Yusuf Beg had played capital cricket and contributed 58 which included 7 fours and he met with an ovation on his return to the pavilion (109-7-58). Shaikh Mahmood, the next man in, soon returned to the pavilion, being held by Chothia, Warden again being the successful bowler (109-8-0).

Tambuwala, who next partnered Piarekhan, also had a brief existence at the wicket, Chinoy smartly holding him off Vajifdar (110-9-0). Irfani, the last man in put Vajifdar to leg for a single but in the next over Chothia brilliantly held him off Warden, the Mahomedans' first innings thus terminating with the total at 113 (113-10-3).

PARSI SECOND INNINGS.

At 1-30 p.m. the Parsis entered upon their second venture with a favourable balance of 103 runs. Kanga and Gandhi were the Parsis' first two representatives, Aziz and Tambuwala delivering the Mahomedan attack. The Parsis opened inauspiciously, Kanga being sent back before he had scored a single, Saleh Mahomed in the slips bringing off a magnificent one-handed running catch (0-1-0). D. Driver partnered Gandhi. The scoring was tediously slow, Tambuwala sending down good length deliveries and Aziz bowling whole off-theory overs and the batsmen refusing to take any risks. The first ten consequently went up after 25 minutes' play and the Parsis had made 16 runs for interval was taken.

On resuming, after lunch, Driver and Gandhi added 11 to the total, when the latter was bowled by Aziz (27-2-20). Chothia was now associated with Driver and five runs later Saleh Mahomed relieved Tambuwala. Chothia made a pretty boundary stroke off Aziz, Driver responding with a pull to leg for 4 and sending up 40. Chothia then drove Aziz for two and a mis-throw by Nazir Husen resulted in four more, altogether six being realised off this stroke. Chothia was then missed in the slips off Aziz, after which he finely put the bowler to the western boundary, 50 being telegraphed amid cheering. Ashfaqueali now relieved Aziz, and Nazid Husen replaced Saleh Mahomed. Chothia's merry career at the wicket then came to an end, one of Nazir Husen's deliveries scattering his wickets (64-3-25). Kapadia was the next man in and 80 went up pretty quickly.

Piarekhan now took up the attack from Nazir Husen, Kapadia, pulling the new bowler to the leg boundary. Ferozekhan replaced Ashfaqueali at the other end. Shortly after, the century was signalled amid loud cheering which was renewed on Kapadia sending Piarekhan twice in succession to the Waudby Road boundary. Kapadia next scored a single and Driver made a fine boundary stroke, altogether 14 runs being scored in the over. At 117 Kapadia was finely held at the wicket by Irfani off Ferozekhan. The out-going batsman had contributed 25 in fine style, bringing the total with Driver's assistance from 64 for the third wicket to 117 on the fall of the fourth (117-4-25). Warden, who received an ovation on coming out of the pavilion, opened with a 4 off Ferozekhan, and put up 120 on the board. Driver's long career was then brought to an end, he being finely held at the wicket by Irfani off Ferozekhan. Driver had played a steady, faultless innings of 36 (128-5-36).

After the tea interval, Meherhomji joined Warden and 130 was signalled. Seven runs later Feroze Khan got past Warden's defence with a beautiful leg-break (137—6—12). Vajifdar, the eight man in, opened with a single, and Meherhomji scoring a like number, put up 140. Meherhomji then met with a piece of ill-luck, being out leg before to Ferozekhan (140—7—5). Parekh joined Vajifdar. A consultation took place at this stage between the Umpires and the captains as to whether an adjournment should be made on account of bad light and it was decided that the game should be continued. But after play had proceeded for about five minutes more, it was decided at 5-5 p.m. to stop the play for the day and make a start to-day at 11-30 a.m., half an hour earlier than originally arranged. Scores:—

THE PARSIS.

First Innings.

Dr. H. D. Kanga (capt.) c Irfani b Ashfaqueali	58
R. P. Meherhomji c Saleh Mahomed b Aziz	13
D. D. Driver c Usuf Beg b Aziz	7
S. M. Chothia (run out)	0
D. K. Kapadia c Usuf Beg b Ashfaqueali	24
J. S. Warden b Ferozekhan	67
S. N. Gandhi c Usuf Beg b Saleh Mahomed	17
M. D. Parekh l.b.w b Ashfaqueali	29
H. J. Vajifdar (not out)	9
P. J. Chinoy st. Irfani b Ashfaqueali	9
J. Elavia c Usuf Beg b Ferozekhan	1
Extras	12
Total	216

Second Innings.

Dr. H. D. Kanga (Capt.) c Saleh Mahomed b Aziz	0
S. N. Gandhi b Aziz	20
D. D. Driver c Irfani b Feroze Khan	36
S. M. Chothia b Nazir Husen	25
D. K. Kapadia c Irfani b Feroze Khan	25
J. S. Warden b Feroze Khan	12
R. P. Meherhomji l.bw. b Feroze Khan	5
H. Vajifdar, not out	1
M. D. Parekh, not out	1
P. J. Chinoy & J. Elavia to bat. Extras	16
Total (for 7 wkts.)	141

THE MAHOMEDANS.

First Innings.

Ashfaqueali c Driver b Kanga	2
C. M. Ali (capt.) c Chinoy b Elavia	10
Saleh Mahomed b Warden	25
Usuf Beg c Vajifdar b Warden	58
S. A. Aziz c Chinoy b Warden	6
Firoze Khan b Warden	4
Nazir Husen c Chothia b Warden	2
Piarekhan (not out)	2
Shaikh Mahmood c Chothia b Warden	0
K. Tambuwala c Chinoy b Vajifdar	0
P. Irfani c Chothia b Warden	3
Extras	1
Total	113

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSIS' FIRST INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W
Saleh Mahomed	23	46	7	1
Aziz	21	56	6	2
Tambuwala	10	35	1	0
Shaikh Mahmood	4	6	2	0
Ashfaqueali	9	40	1	4
Ferozekhan	8	21	1	2

MAHOMEDANS' FIRST INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Kanga	5	18	0	1
Elavia	13	36	2	1
Warden	18	37	3	7
Vajifdar	10	12	1	1

Umpires:—Messrs. H. S. Cumber and R. E. Mody.

Umpires: Messrs. Cumber and Mody.
Play commences to-day at 11-30 a.m.

AMAZING KIDNAPPING STORY.

(Continued from Column 6.)

eighteen years, as she was told by Haji Abdulla to say that. He was prompting this to her as they were going to the Vakil's office. The Vakil then looked at her teeth. After this he said "Run away to Hydrabad or you will be caught." Mr. Godinho, also said that she should go away to Hyderabad. He told Haji Abdulla to take witness away by the 3 p.m. train. Haji Abdulla, the ayah and the witness then left by the 3 o'clock train. At Lonavla Haji Abdulla got down and the ayah and the witness proceeded to Poona and went to their former house there. After twenty-four hours the accused and witness went to Hyderabad. They went alone.

The further hearing was adjourned at this stage till to-day.

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VICEROY'S SPEECH.

(Continued from page 8.)

subject to great hardships. The gallant garrison of Kut reduced to the last extremity had perforce to surrender before relief could be afforded, but the stubborn resistance offered under adverse circumstances and the spirit displayed by both the commander and his men, British and Indian, will ever be memorable. During the hot weather months active operations in Mesopotamia have not been undertaken, but our occupation of enemy territory has been further consolidated and experience has been gained which will assist our commanders when the campaign again develops. Hon. members will doubtless have noted that the conduct of the campaign in Mesopotamia has lately been the subject of criticisms in Parliament and the press and that the Government of India and its Army Department have been blamed for certain failures in administration which are alleged to have occurred in that country. As the whole question is about to be investigated by a Royal Commission the present time is not opportune for a discussion of the case.

WHAT INDIA HAS DONE?

I would, however, suggest that there is another side to the picture. We have in fairness to ourselves the right to ask our critics to survey the situation as a whole and I shall endeavour to place before you in a studiously considered outline, a summary of what India has done during the past two years. The winter of 1914-15 was one of the most critical periods of the war, for it was evident that the troops then available on the Continent and in the United Kingdom were inadequate for the defensive role allotted to them and that the the only way pending the raising and training of the new armies, in which the position could be saved, was by replacing the regulars serving in the Mediterranean and Colonial garrisons, with territorials and by drawing upon India for troops to the fullest possible extent. The demands then made on us were honoured in full and with the utmost promptitude two cavalry and two infantry divisions completely equipped in every respect with staffs, guns, horses, transport ambulances, and all requisite auxiliary services, were despatched to France. Of the endurance and gallantry displayed by the Indian Corps while serving in the trenches during the trying winter of 1914-15, and again in the severe fighting that took place in the following spring I need hardly speak, for its details are known to you all. Despite a wastage in personnel of over 150 per cent. per annum, and a considerable loss in animals, the Indian Corps were always kept up to strength and liberally provided with clothing, munitions, and equipment from India. At the same time as the despatch of troops, to France nearly the equivalent of a division was sent into East Africa, while one cavalry and six infantry brigades were despatched to Egypt. Very soon after a division complete in every respect was sent to Mesopotamia where it has since been largely reinforced while smaller forces were employed at Muskat, in the Persian Gulf, and at Aden. All these forces were based on India which provided the drafts of men and animals and the food, forage and material required for their maintenance. Besides the heavy burden of having to meet the needs of four expeditionary forces at the same time India had to maintain the troops on her frontiers and to conduct operations which attracted little attention at the time but which were nevertheless on a considerable scale

A GREAT IMPERIAL ASSET.

The army in India was thus proved a great Imperial asset and in weighing the value of India's contribution to the war, it should be remembered that India's forces were no hasty improvisation but were an army in being, fully equipped and supplied which had previously cost India annually a large sum to maintain I wish that time would permit of my giving you an account in greater detail of the assistance in men and material which India has furnished and is furnishing to the cause of the Empire. It would show the strain that is still imposed upon us by the maintenance of these large forces overseas. It would not, however, be justifiable at this stage of my speech to inflict on you a full recital of these facts and figures. Still, I cannot refrain from mentioning a few salient points on the outbreak of war. Of the 4,598 British officers on the Indian establishment, 430 who were at home on leave, were detained by the War Office for service in Europe. 2,600 combatant officers have been withdrawn from India since the beginning of the war, excluding those who proceeded on service with their batteries or regiments. In order to make good these deficiencies and provide for war wastage the Indian Army Reserve of Officers was expanded from a total of 40 at which it stood on the 1st August, 1914, to one of 2,000. The establishments of Indian units have not only been kept up to strength but have been considerably increased. There has been an augmentation of 2,090 in the cavalry and of 40 per cent. in the infantry, while the number of recruits enlisted since the beginning of the war is greater than the entire strength of the Indian Army as it existed on the 1st August, 1914. These remarkable results may be attributed to the confidence inspired by the British officers of the Indian Army, the cordial co-operation of the Civil authorities and the loyal response of the people of India. Recruiting has been opened to several classes to whom military services was previously closed. Considerable public interest has been aroused by the sanction given for the formation of a Bengali double company which will be trained on the frontier and sent on active service. The Bengal stationary hospital recently broken up rendered admirable service in Mesopotamia and its record there was one of which the promoters of the scheme, may well be be proud.

The despatch of so many expeditionary forces from India has necessitated a great expansion in military transport. Four camel transport corps and 27 mule corps have been despatched on service, representing a total of over 13,000 men and 17,000 animals. To replace these units and provide for wastage, some sixteen new transport corps and cadres have been formed. Six labour corps have been sent to the front and some 1,500 overseers, draftsmen, clerks, store-keepers, carpenters, smiths, mechanics, etc., have been despatched to Mesopotamia for duty on military works, and India has supplied large stocks of military material.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS.

In respect of medical, personnel and equipment,—and this is a matter in regard to which the Government of India have come in for special criticism,—India's contributions towards oversea expeditions have been on a very big scale. Forty field ambulances, six clearing hospitals, 35 stationary hospitals, 18 general hospitals, six X-Ray sections, eight sanitary sections, seven advanced depots and one general medical store depot are now serving overseas. The personnel provided for these units and other services amounts to 258 officers of the R. A. M. C., 704 I.M.S. officers, 40 lady nurses, 475 assistant surgeons, 854 sub-assistant surgeons, 724 British nursing orderlies, 2,843 Indian ranks, and nearly 20,000 Indian followers. In order to meet the heavy demands on the Indian Medical Service, 344 officers have been withdrawn from civil employment, and some 200 private practitioners and civil assistant surgeons have been given temporary commissions. In the subordinate branches 205 assistant surgeons, and 560 sub-assistant surgeons in various kinds of civil employment have been released for military duty. The strain which has been caused to the Civil Medical Department by these changes and withdrawals has been very great. In the medical sphere, in fact, it must be patent to all that in responding to the demands made upon us we have gone as far as it was possible to go.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The efficient working of the Indian Ordnance Department is shown in the enormous increase in the output from our factories and arsenals since the outbreak of war. To name one item only, I note that we have supplied the War Office with stores to the value of two million sterling, including some 2,65,000 high explosive empty shells manufactured by the munitions branches. The Indian Ordnance was only organised to supply the requirements of military operations on the north-west frontier and it is therefore no small tribute to its power of expansion that it is has been able to deal so successfully with such vastly increased demands.

The work of the Royal Indian Marine in connection with the war has been of great importance. 171 vessels have been chartered and fitted up as transports and since the beginning of the war the sailings of transports from Bombay alone had up to the end of July numbered 926 and the arrivals 1,044. These figures give some idea of the shipping and transport work which has to be dealt with by the marine and embarkation staffs at Bombay. Moreover, 78 steamers, 120 launches and 207 lighters and barges have been purchased and prepared for service in Mesopotamia. 192 officers and 7,000 Indians are now serving in the Government flotilla on the rivers of Mesopotamia. Work has been carried on under high pressure in the Royal Indian marine dockyards at Bombay and at Kidderpore and several dockyards and repair shops for river craft have been established in Mesopotamia. The Railway Board besides controlling the manufacture of munitions outside Ordnance Factories, has provided the material and personnel required for the construction and working of military railways in East Africa, Mesopotamia and at Aden in addition to all the material rolling-stock, and engines required for these railways. The Board has staffed a number of workshops overseas, and constructed on behalf of the military authorities various descriptions of vehicles and equipment such as armoured motor cars, motor lorry, bodies, water tanks, as also eleven complete armoured trains and seven hospital trains.

A PROUD RECORD.

Hon. members will, I think, agree that the account of what India has contributed towards the war is a record of loyal achievement, of which as the Secretary of State recently stated in Parliament, she may indeed be proud. The Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India have continued to give invaluable assistance towards the prosecution of the war and the relief of sick and wounded soldiers. Among recent contributions have been the Rajputana gift of over 4½ lakhs for aircraft machine guns and motor ambulances, the gift of Rs. 45,000 by his Highness the Maharaja of Rewa and the Solanki Rajput Chiefs for the purchase of aeroplanes, the gift of one lakh of rupees by his Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore, and of 2½ lakhs by his Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner from his privy purse. Hospital accommodation has been provided or offered by their Highnesses the Maharajas of Patiala Bikaner, Datia, Benares, Jind and Kapurthala, the Maharao of Sirohi, the Nawab of Maler Kotla and the Raja of Suket and substantial contributions have been received from the rulers of Cutch, Limbdi, Dasada, Sonpur, Bahawalpur, Faridkot, Manipur, Dhar, Jaora, Barwani, Ali Rajpur, Raghugarh and Shahpura. The Imperial Service troops are still doing very valuable work notably the Mysore Lancers and the Bikaner Camel Corps in Egypt, the Kashmir Rifles, Jind Infantry and Faridkot Sappers in East Africa, and the Maler Kotla Sappers in Mesopotamia, and I am glad to hear that the Kashmir and Jind Durbars have recently received a special message of congratulation from General Smuts on the efficiency of their troops. The Sirmur Sappers had the distinction of assisting in the gallant defence of Kut. The veteran warrior, his Highness Sir Pratap Singh, after a brief visit to India, has returned to France where with his Highness the Raja of Rutlam continues to uphold the name of the Rajputs for patriotism and valour. To all these and to those other rulers whose princely gifts and loyal services have been acknowledged on previous occasions, I should like to offer on behalf of myself and my colleagues in this Council, our warmest and most sincere thanks.

AMAZING KIDNAPPING STORY.

CHARGE OF ABDUCTION OF MOGHUL GIRL.

ALLEGED CONCEALMENT IN MR. GODINHO'S OFFICE.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, Sergeant Chamaratte charged Tar Mahomed Nur Mahomed with kidnapping a Persian girl, Bibi Nazini, wife of Haji Mahedi Arab Motiwalla, aged 14, under section 363 Indian Penal Code.

Mr. S. G. Vellinker appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. D. B. Binning for the accused.

Dr. A. Powell deposed that the age of the girl must be between 14 and 16; but he could not say for certain as she was a Persian girl and was fully developed. Dr. DeCosta said that Nazini was born in 1902, and he knew this as he was the family doctor of Mirza Ali Akber, the father of the girl.

COMPLAINANT'S EVIDENCE.

Bibi Nazini in her evidence said her father's name was Mirza Ali Akber; she could read and write as she used to go to St. Isabel's School. About a year ago she was married to Haji Mahedi Arab Motiwalla. The marriage took place in Bombay; she did not know if any vakils were present. She lived with her husband in Princess Building in Parel Road on the third storey. There are windows, on the Parel Road side, to the house, also a balcony. She knew the accused Tar Mahomed. She first came to know him in her father's house three months ago. He looked at her from the club which is opposite her house. Her place was on the third floor. The club was on the second floor. There was a window in her house which overlooked the club. The accused used to look at her when she was in the house and he used to show her a necklace and a ring. He made signs of beckoning her, with his hands. Witness then related how when she was in her house the accused made signs to her to go down, and she went down as she was confused. She was taken in a gharry by accused's servant to the club, where the accused came down with another man. The accused got into the gharry and asked her if she had a husband and she replied that she had. He then took her to the house of Bachu.

TAKEN TO MR. GODINHO.

From there she was sent to the house of a Mullani, She stayed in the Mullani's house for the night. At 5 p.m. the accused came there with a motor and took her away to Mr. Godinho's house. She saw Mr. Godinho and spoke to him.

Mr. Binning objected to witness' stating what Mr. Godinho said to her. The objection was over-ruled,

Mr. Godinho asked her when she had come and she said last night Mr. Godinho then told the accused to take her away. The accused then took her to Dadar, she did not know to whose house. The accused and the witness stayed there for the night. The next morning the accused and she went at nine o'clock to Mr. Godinho's office when they saw Mr. Godinho. An hour later her father came there, accompanied by two Arabs. Mr. Godinho concealed her in a room in his office, and the accused remained outside. Her father had some conversation with Mr. Godinho. Her father left the office, but the Arabs remained on the premises on the floor above till 7 p.m. Witness remained in the private room till 9 p.m. The accused remained outside all the time. A servant from the hotel provided her with meals. Mr. Godinho was in the office when they left at 9 p.m.

TOLD TO "RUN TO POONA."

"Mr. Godhinho told us to run to Poona" the witness continued. "The accused, his younger brother Haji Abdulla, and witness left together in a motor for Dadar Station. Mr. Godinho told the accused to get bedding in his office to take it with her to Poona. The bedding was provided at 8 p.m. in Mr. Godinho's office. Mr. Godinho sent two servants of his in a gharry, which followed the motor. The name of one man was Peer Khan. Mr. Godinho asked them to take his servant Peer Khan and to go to Peer Khan's house at Poona. Peer Khan and the other servant met them at the Dadar Station. Haji Abdulla purchased the tickets. The accused, the witness with Peer Khan and another servant got into a second class compartment. The witness reached Poona in the morning and went to Peer Khan's house. From there the witness removed to another house and remained there for seven days. The accused and the witness lived in the house. Ramja brought some other clothes to Mr. Godinho's office at the same time as the bedding. Witness got some presents from the accused at Poona. He gave her a gold ring. In Poona she was dressed as a Memon woman. The witness had changed her habit in Mr. Godinho's office. He told her to change her clothes otherwise she would be caught if she was in the dress she then wore. Her Mogul dress was put in a box. Witness lived with the accused in Poona as his wife.

ADVISED TO GO TO HYDERABAD.

After seven days they left Poona and accused got down at Lonavla. Haji Abdulla brought her to Bombay, and she was left with an ayah in the hotel. The following morning Haji Abdulla came and took her to a Parsi Vakil's office. Mr. Godinho then came there. The Parsi Vakil asked the witness what was her age; she did not know the name of the Parsi Vakil; he was a fat man. The witness saw him again at the Police Commissioner's office and she identified him. When the Parsi pleader asked her age, witness told him she was

(Continued in Column 3.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday September 6, 1916.

POST-BELLUM TRADE POLICY.

The debate which took place in Parliament in Mail week on the resolutions of the Paris Economic Conference was more or less in the air. Mr. Asquith emphasised that the keynote of the proceedings of the Conference was that the deliberations were primarily defensive and not offensive. The resolutions are divided into three categories,—first, measures for the period of war; secondly, measures for the period of reconstruction after the war; and finally, permanent measures thereafter of mutual assistance and collaboration among the Allies. These resolutions are not binding on the Governments represented. They are, Mr. Asquith insisted, clearly understood to be *ad referendum* to the respective Governments. They have already been formally and publicly adopted by the French Government,—a telegram to-day announces also the adhension of the Belgian Government,—and the same course, Mr. Asquith proceeded, has been taken by His Majesty's Government. In persuance of this a strong committee under the presidency of Lord Balfour of Burleigh has been appointed to consider the question of commercial and industrial policy generally and the Government, said Mr. Asquith, are communicating with the Dominions and India with regard to the resolutions of the Conference. When the Balfour committee reports a conference at which the Dominions and India will be represented will be held to consider the whole question of the Empire's trade policy in the light of the resolutions. Thus, concluded Mr. Asquith, we are left perfectly free to carry out the policy which seems most adapted to our own industrial and commercial needs.

Sir John Simon described the general principles of the Paris resolutions as expounded by Mr. Asquith as "vague and in part platitudinous" and he agreed with Sir Edward Carson in calling for definitions and particulars as to their application. Mr. Asquith was at great pains to commend the resolutions as being entirely compatible with an attitude of fiscal no-surrender in normal domestic politics. "There are few older and more hardened Free Traders than myself" he insisted firmly. At the same time he urged that it would be pedantic, almost voluntary blindness to the teaching of experience, if we were to say, "We have forgotten nothing and learnt nothing by a war such as this." Nevertheless, Mr. Asquith's interpretation of the resolutions has been regarded as one more surrender of the Liberal members of the Government to the principles of their Tory Colleagues. From the Free Trade point of view the most contentious of the resolutions turned out to be those proposed by the British delegates, for the refusal after the war of most favoured treatment to Germany and her Allies, for the prevention of "dumping" and unfair competition, and, lastly, for the preservation by the Allies not merely of the sources of supply, but also of their financial, commercial, and maritime organisation. Sir John Simon sought to analyse the motives behind the Government's formulas. "Were the resolutions" he asked, "designed as a means of punishing Germany? Were they designed for the purpose of promoting the securing of our own race and nation? Or were they connected with trade promotion and advancement?" Taking these points separately, he pointed out that the evidence clearly showed that ultimate issues were being dangerously prejudiced by premature action. As to punishing Germany no punishment could be too bad for those responsible for the excesses which Germany had committed during the war. But there was, he urged, the greatest possible objection to trying to devise a scheme of punishment by adopting a particular trade policy after the war. In fact as the "Daily News" points out we must take care that we do not punish ourselves in our attempts to punish the enemy.

"No doubt the resolutions" Sir John Simon proceeded "were ingeniously designed to promote, sustain and improve our trade after the war." He was prepared to admit that lessons of the greatest value might be drawn in the economic and fiscal spheres from the terrible experience of this war. But, he insisted, if we were to draw such lessons we should have some regard to elementary and proved facts. And the most fundamentally staring and important of these facts is that the war has been fought financially, so far as Britain is concerned, on the strength of the system which has made it the richest country in the world. Why Sir John Simon asked, with the superb results that Free Trade has yielded during the war, should it be forsaken for an imitation of the system that has produced such financial embarrassments for Germany. The "Manchester Guardian" enforces this point by stating that if, we as a nation are to hold our own with Germany in neutral markets or in preparedness for possible war, it must be by adopting not the worst and weakest but the best and strongest elements,—for example the adequate appreciation of the value of science in industry,—of the German system. Mr. Asquith had laid great stress on the point that Germany should pay an indemnity at the end of the war to restore the ruined territories. How asked, Sir John Simon, could that be done except in goods? Where, again, he asked, is the trade of Holland and Belgium to be if not with Germany and how can Germany be cut off without throwing Belgium and Holland economically into her arms? He warned the country of the risk of the centre of the world's trade passing from England to America, for nothing that the Allies could do against Germany would affect trade between her and America. The permanent key to the industry of England has been shipping and finance, and that is the result of a Free Trade policy. While Mr. Asquith was anxious to disclaim any intention of injuring neutral trade by the proposals contained in the resolutions, Sir John Simon shrewdly observed that the United States would above all have reason to rejoice than otherwise, to be given a virtual monopoly of the German market by the Allies insisting on isolating themselves.

We agree that until the details of the action proposed to be taken on the Paris resolutions are announced, criticism cannot be very useful, especially as before a definite policy is actually adopted. India will be allowed to have a voice in the matter. Nevertheless, it is difficult to avoid the conviction that on general considerations, the policy underlying these resolutions is not for ending but perpetuating war and that we are in danger of rushing to extremes by instituting a permanent economic war, which will in due course bring about another military war. It is one thing to improse upon Germany as part of the terms of peace an insistence on free and fair trade,—in the literal sense,—and to take the necessary measures required to prevent her from enjoying unfair advantages in our own markets; it is quite another to penalise Germany by measures that will also penalise ourselves. So far as this country is concerned we foresee that it will be a matter of the most extreme difficulty to preserve our economic rights in the face of the selfish demands which are likely to emanate from other countries which enjoy the freedom which India does not possess.

TURKISH WOMEN AND THE WAR.

During the last few weeks several disturbances have taken place in the Turkish capital, and most of them were inspired by women. The "Times" special correspondent wired a few days ago to say that a protest meeting of thousands of women before the Imperial Palace was dispersed by the police and military with heavy casualties. Since the Revolution of 1908, the section of the Turkish nation which has displayed the greatest degree of political sanity has been the female section. All through this war they have adopted an attitude of passive resistance to the incursion of Germans into Stamboul and many have lost their lives in the attempt to give public expression to their personal sentiments. The modern Turkish woman owes a great deal to the Young Turk party as it was; that is to say the party that maintained the political traditions both in home and foreign affairs of Midhat Pasha, the pioneer of Ottoman Constitutionalism. To this group she is indebted for the liberty which she enjoys and which is so far in excess of any known in other Mahomedan countries. There is, however, a converse side to the picture which from the woman's point of view looms rather prominently. Whatever his faults may have been the Old Turk was certainly a temperate man as a good Moslem should be It is notorious that the successful consummation of the Revolutionary propaganda of the Committee of Union and Progress was the signal for an outburst of intemperance, especially in military circles, which scandalised the conscience of Islam and was a perpetual reproach hurled at the Osmanli by the other followers of the Prophet, especially the Arabs. The Young Turk in many cases in his vehement passion for "reform" plunged into the relaxations of the Boulevard and the Bierhaus, and instead of being the somewhat domesticated creature that he was before, who never bothered about putting up lamps in the streets because he went home with the sun, developed into a roysterer who built himself cafes on the French model in the Rue de Pera and installed café chantants in the Jardine Municipal. In the Balkan War drunken officers hastened defeat, and following the example of their superiors three times during that campaign the crews of two cruisers went ashore without leave at the Golden Horn, ran amok in the Greek quarters and had to be forced out of the drinking shops of that disreputable neighbourhood by naval police with fixed bayonets. Such a thing was unheard of previously in Turkey, and though, no doubt, a certain amount of intemperance existed it was in private and would not have been tolerated by the Moslem heirarchy had it been otherwise

The women as a natural result were the worst sufferers, but they did not let themselves remain unheard. Meetings of protest were organised, in which women with the full consent of the Islamic clergy took the leading part and denounced their men folk, and accused them openly of ruining their country and betraying the most sacred principles of Islam. More than this the Turkish women of Stamboul started a paper, the richest in the country, called "Kadinlar Duniassi" (the Lady's World) financed, edited and printed by women, in which a campaign against the new evil was carried on week after week, till at last the Ministry of War was compelled to investigate the charges preferred against high and regimental officers of failure in the performance of their duties owing to the influence of drink. It was suggested very naturally that the vice had come with other innovations from Europe and the Turkish woman rendered sinner by experience, lost in consequence of some of that passionate zeal for "reform" which had previously characterised her opinions. It was hinted vaguely that perhaps commercial-minded Prussian officers, attached to the cavalry and Guards corps at Constantinople were not above pressing the claims of various brands of beer and Moselle on the secretaries of the messes with which they were intimately connected; and the public were reminded that before the Military Mission from Berlin arrived, the interior of a Turkish mess had never seen the colour of wine, which was perfectly true.

That was one side of the picture. Then there was the question of religion. Just as the sight of uniforms became familiar in the Levantine cafés of Stamboul so they became rare in the mosques, and the women of Turkey beheld their husbands drifting away from the last of their racial traditions as the upholders of the dignities of Islam. The military man, and no one else ever matters by the Bosphorus, thanks to his constant intercourse with his Prussian "instructors," his frequent visits to the grandiose German Club with its almost inexhaustible supplies of liquor, (sold at Club rates, to the gold-laced purchaser!) and his newly acquired habit of reading the Munich Press with its advanced notions, allowed the dust to gather on the Koran, the while he enlisted as a disciple of that section of the Teutonic Academy which has relegated to itself the lofty task of attempting to cast the slur of incredulity on the noblest ideals of the human race. Here again it was left to the Turkish woman to stir public opinion on the point, with the result that officers wearing the uniform of the Caliph who had been overheard to utter anything derogatory to the Faith were deprived of their rank. When the "Kadinlar Duniassi" was started, it was received with sneers as an organ for the local reproduction of the fashion plates of the Rue de la Paix, but it soon became a power in the land, enjoying the support of the Princesses of the Imperial House and the lately murdered Anglophil Heir to the Throne. It is inconceivable that it appears to-day in its original form. It has assuredly been suppressed or its old staff replaced by a group of eminent exponents of "the higher criticism," who might be relied upon to urge the claims of Kultur and emphasise the conversion of the War Lord to the True Belief! Meanwhile the Turkish woman goes to the gates of the Imperial Palace, to be turned back by the Guards' bayonets, to protest against the ruin of her country by a band of remorseless bandits. Hardly out of mourning for her losses in the Balkans and Tripoli, she sees her men folk killed by the thousand to satiate the land-greed of the megalomaniac of Potsdam. Instead of the few Prussian "instructors" she sees her capital overrun by hordes of Teutons, who one can imagine are not more chivalrous towards the "dames fantomes" of Pierre Loti, than they were towards the women of Brussels.

Notes of the Day.

India and the War.

We shall comment fully on the long and comprehensive speech with which His Excellency the Viceroy opened his first meeting of the Imperial Council yesterday on a future occasion, but we would take this opportunity of saying that the country will be grateful to Lord Chelmsford for the very full and striking survey which he gave of the immense services rendered by India in the war. Recent unfortunate events in Mesopotamia and certain minor scandals, which have yet to be investigated, have been so magnified and agitated about in a certain section of the press in England and in Parliament, that the great part played by India in the defence of the Empire and the support of the Allied cause was tending to become obscured. And there is even in this country a small band of shameless people who would have the world believe that India has not done as much as the other dominions of the Empire in the war. As a matter of actual fact her contribution is second only to that of the United Kingdom and is far in excess of any of the sister states. And, as we have often pointed out, it is because India has borne the burden for more than a half century, which others have shirked until quite recently, that she was in a position of readiness to render supreme aid at the psychological moment. It is impossible for any native of this country, and we hope for any other loyal subject of the King, to read Lord Chelmsford's impressive account of the vast and varied services of India and Indians in almost every theatre of the war and in almost every sphere of service without feelings of enthusiasm and pride.

The Government of India Bill.

In respect to the much controverted clause in the Government of India Bill affecting the right of the subject to sue the Secretary of State, the London correspondent of "The Englishman" says the forthcoming Report with minutes of evidence will presumably show that at one point there seemed a prospect for a compromise under which any power to limit this right would have been confined to the Viceroy's Legislature. But the Law Lords regarded the clause with manifest aversion, and stood out against compromise. It was incidentally mentioned that some 36 Acts and ordinances passed since the Moment judgment are affected by this refusal of Parliament to delegate to the Indian Legislatures the powers asked for.

The Joint Committee's Care.

The same correspondent adds that no question of general invalidity of measures affected by the Privy Council judgment will arise. It is expressly provided in the present Bill that a law made by any authority in British India" and repugnant to any provision of this or any other Act of Parliament shall, to the extent of that repugnancy, but not otherwise be void." Moreover this declaration is given retrospective effect. The care taken by the Joint Committee to safeguard Indian interest was shown by the exceptions made to the customary rules in such cases. The proceedings are ordinarily private and only official witnesses are heard. But in this instance Mr. C. C. McLeod, the Chairman of the East India section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Taylor the Secretary, were admitted by direction of Lord Lorebuin. We may add that much of the ground for the Committee's decision was also prepared by Sir William Wedderburn and others in private communication with individual members.

The Government of India and the Bill.

It will be observed, by the way, in reference to the Government of India Bill that in reply to a question in the Imperial Council yesterday the Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy was informed that the Government of India were consulted by the Secretary of State regarding the provisions of the Bill but that it is not proposed to publish the correspondence. We shall thus never know in what proportion the responsibility lay for the introduction of the controversial clauses. Having regard to the reasons that were put forward as justifying the obnoxious clause 2, however, there can be little doubt that the Government of India were at least *particeps criminis* with the India Office, if they were not the actual instigators. Simla and Whitehall between them hatched a very pretty plot which fortunately was crushed by the inextinguishable sense of justice which resides in the British legislature. The misfortune is that it is not always a simple matter to rouse it from its lethargy where India is concerned. The success of the recent agitation, however, is, as we have said before, a striking lesson to people in this country, that if the sense of justice in the British Parliament can be roused,—that is to say if they can get a fair hearing,—the combined assaults of Simla and Whitehall are not sufficient to carry through an unjust measure. It should not be forgotten by the way, that the whole country owes a debt of gratitude to the Burma Chamber of Commerce, who were the first to detect the mischief that was afoot?

A Point to be Pursued.

What remains one of the most unfortunate features of the whole of this unfortunate business is the fact that the Bill should have been concocted and introduced in the House of Lords without a word of it being heard in this country. Even after it became known that such a Bill was before the Upper Chamber and some suspicion of its dangerous character aroused, Simla remained loftily silent and it was weeks before a copy of the Bill could be obtained in this country. That is a scandal of which we ought not to have heard the last. It would not be amiss if the associations who protested against the Bill were each to send a reasoned representation to the Government of India and the Secretary of State protesting against any repetition of this procedure, so utterly opposed to all the most elementary principles of right and fairness in such matters and to the declared policy of "government by consultation," which is now supposed to rule in this country. The matter should also be brought before the Imperial Council by resolution, and an assurance asked for that in future no legislation regarding India will be introduced in Parliament without the fullest opportunity for consideration and consultation, and protest if need be, being afforded to the Indian public.

College for Surat.

That a college is badly needed in Surat needs no emphasis having regard to the various facts which militate against the progress of higher education in the Presidency. The operating cause of these is the extreme overcrowding in the few and far-scattered colleges that it possesses. If there were no other reason for starting a new college in Surat but this, the urgency for it would, in no degree, be the less. Fortunately, favourable circumstances exist which will make the new college not an artificial plant but an additional step in the evolutionary process set on foot by the activities of the Sarvajanik Sabha which already conducts a successful High School in the City. The resolutions passed at a meeting of the citizens of Surat and sympathisers with the cause of higher education will, we hope, give an impetus to the work of collecting the funds necessary before the college can be established. It is a happy augury that a handsome amount has already been subscribed in Surat. The cause which the college will subserve, is, however, not of Surat alone, and it is not too much to hope that the sympathy of Bombay will be with Surat,—especially in the matter of contributions to the funds.

PLAGUE IN POONA ON THE INCREASE.

RECENT DEATHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 5.

Plague appears to be making steady headway in Poona ever since the season began. There were 9 cases of which six proved fatal in July, 23 cases in August of which 15 ended fatally, while up to date in September there have already occurred 26 cases and 14 deaths. Mrs Beedham, wife of Mr. Beedham, the Patiala trainer, died of plague this morning. Mrs. Hoyt, wife of Ali Hoyt, another trainer is under treatment at the General Plague Hospital. These are the only European cases reported to date.

The breach between Chaumahla and Suvasra on the Nagda Muttra Railway is repaired and through running of trains will be resumed from to-day.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

SOUTH OF SOMME.

BRILLIANT FRENCH GAINS.

GREECE ACCEPTS ENTENTE DEMANDS.

SURRENDER OF DAR-ES-SALAAM.

The French south of the Somme rushed the enemy front over 20 kilometres, between Barleaux and Chaulnes, also four kilometres nearly Chilly which was carried. 3,700 prisoners were taken. The French captured the German first-line trenches on the Barleux-Deniecourt front and established themselves on the outskirts of the village of Berny. The village of Baycourt was captured after a brilliant assault.

General Haig reports that as a result of Sunday's fighting the enemy's defences on a 3,000 yards front to an average depth of 800 yards have been captured.

North of Falfemout farm the British gained ground and heavy fighting continues in this portion of the line.

Greece has accepted the Entente's demands in their entirety. Control of postal and telegraphic communications began on the 3rd instant.

It is officially announced that Dar-es-Salaam surrendered at nine o'clock on Monday morning.

The Russians have captured a series of heights in the wooded Carpathians and are advancing towards the Hungarian frontier.

Fierce battles continue in the direction of Vladimer Volynski in the vicinity of Korutnitza and on the Upper Sereth.

A Bulgarian attack west of Lake Ostrovo was easily repulsed by the Serbians.

British naval aeroplanes successfully bombed ship-building yards at Hoboken Dar and Antwerp and a large squadron of machines effectively bombed the enemy aerodrome at Gistelles.

Official and Personal.

Sir William Maxwell, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs is to pay a short visit to Mesopotamia at the end of this month in connection with the postal arrangements there.

On his return from leave early in December Mr. W. C. Renouf, I.C.S., will take over charge of the Political Agency of the Bahawalpur, Malerkotla and Faridkot States relieving Lieutenant-Col. A. C. Elliott.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The death is announced of Colonel Duncan Campbell, M.P., and of Colonel Dupaty Declam, well-known in connection with the Dreyfus case.

FURTHER SWEEPING SUCCESSES IN WEST.

GREECE ACCEPTS ENTENTE DEMANDS.

FRENCH RUSH.

BRILLIANT SUCCESSES SOUTH OF SOMME.

BAYE COURT AND CHILLY CARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Sept. 5.

A communiqué says:—The battle on the Somme continued violently throughout the day with further advances.

Fierce German counter-attacks against Combles were smashed with heavy losses to the enemy.

The French south of the Somme rushed the enemy front over twenty kilometres, between Barleux and Chaulnes, also four kilometres near Chilly, which was carried. 3,700 prisoners were captured.

We made big progress east of Forest, outflanking the hospital and farm and occupying the height west of Marrieres Wood.

To-day's captures included a dozen machine-guns south of the Somme.

The French attacks were splendidly supported by artillery.

The French captured the German first-line trenches on the Barleux-Deneecourt front and established themselves on the outskirts of the village of Berny.

The village of Bayecourt was captured after a brilliant assault. The success in the Chilly district gave the French possession of several strongly fortified lines.

The French progressed east of Fleury. A fierce German attack gained a momentary footing in Chenois but the Germans were immediately driven out.

FIGHTING IN VERDUN SECTOR.

400 GERMAN PRISONERS TAKEN AT FLEURY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Sept. 4.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—The enemy did not attempt to counter-attack the positions we captured yesterday. Bad weather retarded the operations. Hitherto fourteen guns have been taken. The capture of more prisoners is reported.

We have taken 400 prisoners at Fleury. Enemy attacks against Vaux-Chapitre Wood and east of that have been repulsed with losses.

BRITISH GAIN IN PICARDY.

REPEATED COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

In a communiqué this afternoon General Haig reports:—As a result of yesterday's fighting, the enemy's defences on a 3,000 yards front to an average depth of 800 yards have been captured.

Fighting was very severe, our advance being stubbornly contested and the enemy repeatedly counter-attacking, supported by very heavy artillery fire.

Our advance was almost everywhere successful at the outset and most of the counter-attacks, which cost the enemy very heavy losses, completely failed to shake our hold on the ground won.

We captured the whole of Ginchy but were compelled to give ground here. However, we retain part of the village despite heavy and repeated counter-attacks during the night.

Our line runs according to the description given in yesterday evening's communiqué. Already 800 prisoners have been brought in.

MORE GROUND GAINED.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACK REPULSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.

A British communiqué says north of Falfemoni farm we gained ground, and heavy fighting continues in this portion of the line.

The enemy counter-attacked the newly won position north-west of Mouquet farm but was easily repulsed.

There is nothing further to report beyond heavy artillery actions between the Ancre and the Somme.

VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The following steamers have been sunk: British, Swift Wings, Kelvinia, Duart, Mascotte, Strath Allan; Danish, Farmatyr Dutch, Zeearend; Norwegian, Gotthard and Setesdale.

ENTENTE NOTE TO GREECE.

DEMANDS ACCEPTED IN ENTIRETY.

CONTROL OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS BEGUN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Sept. 4.

Greece has accepted the Entente's demands in their entirety. The control of postal and telegraphic communications begins on the 3rd instant.

THE FELLED ZEPPELIN.

LONDON'S UNFORGETTABLE EXPERIENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

London's experience last night was unforgettable though it was all over in twenty minutes. The approach of raiders was heralded by a methodical searching of the sky by searchlights and then the distant boom as of thunder. A solitary raider was shortly afterwards picked up and this was followed by an outburst of guns far and near and the Zeppelin dashed to a shelter of the nearest cloud. In a few moments there came the dramatic climax. The whole of London seemed bathed in light as of a brilliant five-second sunset; every steeple chimney telegraph-pole stood out clearly for the moment. Then came inky darkness.

EYE-WITNESS' DESCRIPTION.

An eye-witness, who was in immediate vicinity, gives a graphic account of the destruction of the Zeppelin. The airship dropped nose forward and there was an appalling crash. The heat was tremendous after the gas flared up and the wreckage burned for half an hour amid the continuous popping of machine-gun cartridges. Bystanders were deluged in wreckage and water.

It is stated that when a search was made for bodies the first was discovered lying beside, a jammed machine-gun. A piece of gold-lace clinging to a ghastly broiled piece of human flesh represented the remains of the commander. All pieces of bodies, heads trunks and limbs, were carefully collected and heaped in a corner of the field and covered with tarpaulin.

RUSH OF SPECTATORS.

Extraordinary scenes were witnessed at King's Cross and other stations in the afternoon when thousands besieged the trains going to Enfield, and many were left behind. The roads leading northwards presented an unwonted spectacle of vehicles in processions a mile long but there was little to be seen as most of the wreckage had previously been removed. The photographs show that the heavy parts of the machinery had to be dug out of the ground. The flare was seen for forty miles.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

It is officially announced that there is the strongest reason to believe that another Zeppelin was damaged very seriously.

BRITISH AEROPLANE RAIDS.

ENEMY SHIP-BUILDING YARDS AND AERODROME BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

It is officially announced that naval aeroplanes successfully bombed shipbuilding yards at Hoboken Dar and Antwerp on the 2nd instant and a large squadron of our machines effectively bombed the enemy aerodrome at Gistelles on the 3rd instant. All the machines returned safely.

MADRAS HOME RULE LEAGUE.

APPLICATION FOR RECOGNITION UNDER CONGRESS CONSTITUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS Sept. 5.

A meeting in connection with the Home Rule League was held in Madras yesterday with Mrs. Besant in the chair, when members of the League belonging to Madras formed themselves into a branch. A resolution was passed that the League do apply for recognition under article 4 of the Congress Constitution to the provincial Congress Committee. Delegates from Bombay, Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow, Sind, Madura, Kumbakonam and Ahmednagar attended.

BRILLIANT RUSSIAN ADVANCE

FIERCE BATTLES NEAR KORUTNITZA

KURDS ENGAGED BY BRITISH ARMOURED CARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

A Russian communiqué says:—Enemy gas attacks south-east of Baranovitchi were repulsed with heavy losses. We captured a series of heights in the wooded Carpathians and are advancing towards the Hungarian frontier.

Between August 31st and September 3rd General Brussiloff captured 385 officers and 1,902 men, of whom eleven officers and 1,300 men were Germans. He also took 12 cannon and 76 machine-guns.

Fierce battles continue in the direction of Valdimir Volynski, in the vicinity of Korutnitza and on the Upper Sereth.

We captured 550 Turks in the region of Ognot.

British armoured motor-cars fiercely engaged the Kurds south-west of Lake Nimrudghel.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON THE ZLOTA LIPA.

NUMEROUS PRISONERS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

A Russian communiqué says:—In the region of Brzezany our troops crossed the river Tseniovka, a western tributary of the Zlota Lipa, capturing the enemy's position and taking 80 officers and 2,641 men prisoners.

FIGHTING WEST OF LAKE OSTROVO.

BULGARIAN ATTACK REPULSED BY SERBIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 4

A French communiqué from Salonika says:—A Bulgarian attack west of lake Ostrovo was easily repulsed by the Serbians.

There have been intermittent cannonade and patrol activity on the Struma and Lake Doiran fronts.

PARIS ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

BELGIAN GOVERNMENT'S ADHESION TO RESOLUTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HAVRE, Sept. 4.

The Belgian Government has notified the French Government of its adhesion to the resolutions of the Economic Conference.

SUCCESSFUL ITALIAN RAIDS IN ALBANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Sept. 4.

It is officially announced that a powerful double enemy attack against Cauriol was arrested by the Alpini who counter-attacked with bayonets and dispersed the enemy with heavy loss. We made successful raids on the right bank of the Vojussa, in Albania.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The following naval casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Sub-Lieut. A. D. Gibson-Carmichael.

WOUNDED.

Acting-Lt. A. C. Edwards, Reserve.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Surgeon-Probationer C. E. Herington, Volunteer Reserve.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Probationary Flight Sub-Lt. H. E. Love.

NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Flight-Commander C. E. Robinson.

DAR-ES-SALAAM SURRENDERS.

NOTABLE BRITISH VICTORY

PURSUIT OF ENEMY CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Dar-es-salaam has surrendered.

LATER.

It is officially announced that Dar-es-salaam surrendered at nine o'clock this morning. Our naval forces co-operating with our troops from Bagamojo and Sadani are now occupying the town.

We continue to pursue the main German forces south of Mrogoro. The main body of General Smuts is near Matombo on the eastern slopes of the Uluguru mountains. Smaller forces are pushing southwards through hills, whilst westward our mounted troops are pressing southwards to the fords over the Ruaka river in co-operation with a detachment of General Vandeventer's second division which has reached Kikumi.

General Northey has reached Neuiringa and is proceeding to Mahenge, whither all the remaining German forces are endeavouring to retreat.

(Continued from Column 6.)

the Bill to the Khojah Musalmans and to report on or before the 10th of September, 1916.

He said that, so far as Hindus were concerned they had never accepted the position in which the Privy Council decision in the Tagore case had landed them. A good number of people still held that the Hindu Law as correctly understood allowed Hindus to dispose of property as contemplated by the present Bill. He then referred to the discussion that took place on this question in connection with the Transfer of Property Act at the select committee instituted when it was passed and said that if the original clause allowing the very privelege contemplated by the present Bill was dropped, it was because it was contended that even without any such clause the privelege was already there. As regards Shiahs such gifts were allowable according to their law. As regards to Sunnis the position may be different. Two main features of the Bill was first the Bill was merely a progressive piece of legislation, and secondly it did not in any manner enlarge the disposing power of Hindus or the Mahomadens. It should be noted that the property contemplated is only such as was entirely at the disposal of the transferer, hence there need not be any opposition but he saw all the same real opposition coming from the Moslems to the principle of this legislation. And hence he would not press for the passing of the Bill so far as it related to the Moslems. But he was of opinion that the provisions of the Bill might be extended to Kojahs as they were in many cases governed by the Hindu Law and as they were themselves anxious to be included in the Bill.

Mr. B. N. Basu supporting the motion, said that the Bill was doubly necessary in Bengal. He alluded to the case of the late Maharajah Sir Jatindra Mohan Tagore and pointed out that in a joint family an individual member had right to alienate his property. He discussed the importance of disposition to unborn persons and alluded to the importance of the Bill in a commercial and trading centre like Calcutta. He suggested that the Select Committee might insert a clause in the Bill giving it retrospective effect as that was very much desired in Madras.

The motion was also supported by Maharajah of Cassimbazar and Rai Sita Nath Roy.

The Council then adjourned to the 19th instant.

INTERPELLATIONS.

Sir George Barnes replying to Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy's question regarding the appointment of Boards of Scientists for the development of Indian industries said:—The Government of India believe that the industrial development of Germany has been due in part to the researches by scientists employed by the owners of German industrial establishments. So far as they are aware the scientists were in all cases paid by the owners of the industrials concerned and not by the State. They have no information with regard to the institution of Boards of Scientists such as are suggested in the first part of the question. With reference to the second part of the question the Government of India proposed to await the report of the Indian Industrial Commission.

Replying to Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy's question regarding the Government of India (Amendment) Bill, Sir Reginald Craddock said the Government of India were consulted in regard to the provisions of the Government of India (Amendment) Bill which has now been passed by Parliament. It was not intended to lay on the table the correspondence which passed on the subject between the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

AUTUMN SESSION.

LIQUIDATION OF ENEMY FIRMS.

PREVENTION OF TRADE WITH ENEMIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

The first meeting of the Autumn Session of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning in the Council Chamber in the Viceregal Lodge, his Excellency the Viceroy presiding. There was a very large number of visitors among whom were her Excellency Lady Chelmsford, Lady Errington, Sir Harcourt Butler, Sir George Roos Keppel, Sir William Vincent, Rajah Sir and Rani Lady Harnam Singh, Mr. S. R. Das and the Hon. Sardar Gajjan Singh. There was a good attendance of members and among the absentees were Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Nawab Ali Chaudhuri and the Rajah of Mahmudabad.

After the members had taken the prescribed oath of allegiance the Viceroy opened the proceedings with a lengthy speech.

(His Excellency's speech appears on p. 8.)

Sir Reginald Craddock asked permission to lay on the table a statement showing by Provinces the total strength and cost of the Criminal Investigation Department for each of the years 1904-05, 1911-12, 1912-13 and 1913-14 which was promised in reply to a question asked by the Hon. Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan on the 21st March, 1916.

TRADING BY HOSTILE FOREIGNERS.

Sir George Barnes introduced the Bill to provide to control trading of hostile foreigners and hostile firms and for other purposes. In explaining the statement of objects and reasons he said that prior to June 1916 the trading of hostile aliens in this country had been dealt under the provisions of the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order dated 14th November, 1914. The new policy contemplated was the complete liquidation and ultimate extinction of such firms and companies. The Legislative Council was not in session at the time and since the liquidation of firms required time and it was advisable to take necessary powers at once and recourse was had to the procedure of an Ordinance. That Ordinance would expire in December but its provisions would be needed till the end of the war and for a period of six months thereafter.

Mr. Dadabhoy said he hoped that such important Bills would be placed in the hands of the members for a considerable period.

The rules of business were suspended and the Bill was passed.

MAKING THE BLOCKADE EFFECTIVE.

Sir George Barnes introduced a Bill to provide further power to prohibit or restrict the import and export of goods to and from British India, and said it was an urgent war measure intended to effectually prevent any direct or indirect trade with the enemies and thus help to make the blockade as effective as possible. He emphasised in this connection the anxiety of Government not to give trouble to the commercial community than was absolutely necessary. He referred to clause 4 which he said was drawn up after the British model and threw the burden of proof on the importes or exportes.

The rules of business having been suspended the Bill was passed.

Sir George Barnes then moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make provision in connection with the present war in respect to Bills of Exchange payable outside British India. He alluded to the explanation given to the Bill in the statement of objects and reasons and said that it would keep alive such Bills of Exchange for the period covered by the war and six months after.

The Bill was then formally moved. As it could wait for sometime it was also resolved that it be published in the "Gazette of India."

Sir Reginald Craddock introduced the Lunacy Bill and explained that this would empower the Government to receive lunatics from European foreign states in India. The French Government had already asked for it and Government would meet their wishes. Sir Reginald said the provisions of the Bill would not apply to criminal lunatics and foreign governments would bear the cost. The Bill was formally introduced.

On the motion of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Messrs. Sarma, Walker and Mazrul Haque were added to the Select Committee on the Registration Bill. Similarily Messers. Sarma, Walker and Dr. Sapru were added to the Select Committee on the Transfer of Property Bill.

DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY BILL.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad then moved that his Bill to enable Hindus and the Mussalmans to make dispositions of property by transfer *inter vivos* or by will for the benefit of unborn persons be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Sir Reginald Craddock, Mr. G. R. Lowndes, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. C. H. Kesteven, Mr. A. P. Muddiman, Mr. J. G. Cumming, Mr. J. Walker, Mr. Jinnah, Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu and the mover with instructions to confine the operation of the Bill to Hindus, subject, however, to a discretion in the committee to consider whether powers should be reserved to the Governor-General-in-Council to apply by notification the provisions of

(Continued in Column 5.)

VICEROY'S FIRST SPEECH IN COUNCIL.

A GENERAL SURVEY.

MESOPOTAMIA CRITICISMS.

"OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE."

WHAT INDIA HAS DONE FOR EMPIRE.

Lord Chelmsford in opening the proceedings of the autumn session of the Imperial Council, yesterday, gave a resume of the more salient features of interest since the last meeting of the Council. His Excellency referred to the criticism in the press and Parliament about the Mesopotamia Campaign and showed what he called the other side of the picture. His Excellency then spoke about the great part played by India in the conduct of the war.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

His Excellency the Viceroy, opening the proceedings of the Imperial Council this morning, said:—

I regard it as a privilege to be able to welcome here to-day the third Imperial Legislative Council since the reform of the Council under Lord Minto. I, as a new Viceroy, meet a new Council and I have every hope and confidence that in the days before us we shall work together for the good of India in a spirit of co-operation and good will. For my part, I can assure you that it is my earnest desire to maintain unimpaired those harmonious relations which have always existed between the Council and my predecessors and I lay great stress on enlisting your help and I am emboldened to believe that that help will always be forthcoming.

In welcoming you to-day I should like to refer to the absence of one who has long assisted in your debates, being, I am informed, the most senior member of the last Council. I refer to Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis who has sat in this Council for a period of about 12½ years. We shall all, I am sure, regret that he has felt unable to embark on a further term of office amongst us. Under the present constitution of our Council the number of unallotted seats which I can dispose of by nomination is very small and the exercise of this power has given me much anxious thought and consideration. I have weighed with the utmost care the claims and needs of the important communities and classes who can only be provided for by this method.

NOMINATION OF REPRESENTATIVE OF INDIAN ARMY.

There seems to me, however, to be one class which at this juncture has pre-eminent claims to furnish a representative to this Council. Its gallant deeds on the battlefields of the Empire, its loyalty under circumstances often of great strain and its patience under climate and other hardships have earned a right to our gratitude and affection. I refer to the sword arm of our Indian Empire his Majesty's Indian Forces. It was, therefore, a great pleasure to me to be able to find a representative of the army whom I could nominate to this Council in the person of that gallant soldier and distinguished officer Subadar-Major and Honorary Captain Ajab Khan Sardar Bahadur, I.O.M., who has taken his seat here for the first time to-day. I need hardly say that it is with great regret that I find myself in consequence of this nomination unable to secure representation on this Council of other communities. It is a question for consideration, I think, whether the Viceroy's powers of nomination should not be further enlarged.

LEGISLATION.

TWO ORDINANCES.

I should now like to give you a resume of the more salient features of interest since the last meeting of the Council. I have on two occasions exercised the powers conferred on me by section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, and legislated by Ordinance. Both of these ordinances deal with urgent situations created by the war. In the first the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916, confers very wide but necessary power to check the machinations of our enemies in respect, more particularly of their endeavours to trade through neutral countries. The second, the Enemy Trading Ordinance, 1916, amplifies our control of trading in this country by subjects of enemy countries, whether directly or by more subtle means and confers upon us powers which I hope, will enable us to eradicate the taint of German and Austrian influence in the commerce of this country. Both the measures are in pursuance of the general policy laid down by the Imperial Government which emphasises the fixed determination of all our Dominions not to allow the re-establishment after this terrible war of the dominating influence which our enemies have so astutely achieved for themselves in many parts of our commercial world. As you are aware ordinances of this kind are limited in duration and we are asking you at the very earliest opportunity to confirm my action by embodying as Acts of this Council the emergency measures taken in the period intervening between the last and the present session. As to the other legislation that will be presented for your consideration it will be of the usual type dealt with in our September sessions. Such of it as we shall ask you to pass into law is, in our opinion, non-controversial and unimportant in character. And in so far as we deal with more important measures we are taking the opportunity afforded us by this session of advancing them a stage, postponing their consideration for our fuller session at Delhi in the cold weather.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AMENDING BILL.

I turn now to discuss briefly proposals for legislation which for one reason or another cannot be undertaken immediately, but with which progress has been made. Since this Council last met, as you are aware, it was decided to postpone the further consideration in Council of the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill which was introduced in March, 1914, until after the war. But following the precedent taken with success in the case of the Bill for the Revision of the Civil Procedure Code in 1907 and in order that the matter may be ripe for your consideration when the time arrives, I have decided to appoint a small committee to settle definitely the shape in which the measure will eventually be brought before this Council. The committee on which the legal representation will be particularly strong, will be presided over by the Hon. Mr. Lowndes and will assemble in Simla about the middle of this month.

COURT FEES ACT AMENDING BILL.

Another measure which has come under consideration, is the general revision and consolidation of the Court Fees Act of 1870, which, experience has shown to be out of date and defective. A draft amending Bill has now been prepared and circulated for the views of local Governments.

The very difficult and important question of usury in this country and of appropriate remedies to control it is still under consideration by my Government. The local Governments have given us their views on the various suggestions put forward to meet this crying evil and I hope to be in a position shortly to announce the conclusions eventually reached. Those of you who were members of the last Council will be interested to hear the action taken since it broke up on resolutions brought before it.

We have consulted local Governments and administrations on the subject-matter of the Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy's resolution for the amelioration of the depressed classes of this country.

ANCIENT SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE.

We have commended to the notice of the same authorities, Dr. M. N. Bannerji's resolution suggesting the advisability of establishing institutions for the purpose of giving medical students a special course of training in the vernacular so as to qualify them for ordinary medical practice in rural areas, and in accordance with the resolution moved by the Hon. Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan, we are investigating in consultation with local Governments the possibility of placing the ancient and indigenous systems of medicines on a scientific basis and of adding to their usefulness. In the latter connection you will be interested to know that a site has been granted on favourable terms to the Anjuman-i-Tibia for the construction of the Unani Tibia College at Delhi.

Lastly, as a result of the discussion in this Council at its last session we are arranging for experiments in the improvement of vital statistics and for the investigation of malaria problems in Bengal. I have corresponded with the Governor of Bengal on this latter question and the hon. Member in the department discussed it with Lord Carmichael when he was in Dacca the other day. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this question and I hope that we shall be able in due course to formulate measures to deal with it as a result of these experiments.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INDUSTRIES COMMISSION.

The decision to appoint a Commission to examine the question of the expansion and development of Indian manufactures and industries was announced by Sir William Clark when speaking on Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola's resolution in this Council on the 21st March last. Since that date the Commission has been formally constituted under the chairmanship of Sir Thomas Holland and it will assemble in full strength next month. Sir Thomas Holland who arrived in May last has, in the meantime, been conducting the necessary preliminary enquiries and he is at present touring in the different provinces to prepare the ground for the investigation of the Commission. The Government of India have every hope that the work of the Commission which is a very strong one, will result in the stimulation of existing industries, the foundation of others, and the increase of the material prosperity of the people of India.

TRADE AFTER WAR.

The Government of India are giving their very careful consideration to the question of trade after the war. They are examining in detail such heads of the export trade as were before the war wholly or mainly controlled or directed by enemy interests, and are also paying attention to certain other items which might possibly become so in future. For imports and exports, they are collecting the information necessary for the full and proper presentment of the case for India which will at no distant date have to be laid before the Imperial Conference on trade after the war, and at this Conference we have the Prime Minister's and the Secretary of State's assurance that India will be represented and taken into consultation with all the other parts of the British Empire.

EMIGRATION OF LABOUR.

One of the most important questions which is now occupying the attention of my Government and of the provincial Governments, whom we have addressed on the subject, is that of a scheme to be substituted for "indentured emigration" as it is sometimes described. This is perhaps hardly a correct way of putting it, as it implies that we are trying to work out a scheme for the purpose of supplying labour to the Colonies, whereas the scheme we are contemplating relates to a very different matter, viz., the control of the operations of persons so engaged. Labourers have a right to emigrate if they wish and it would be very unwise and very undesirable on our part to prevent them, and we are, therefore, trying to devise arrangements which will secure that recruitment in this country is conducted under decent conditions, that a proper sex ratio will be maintained and that on arrival in the country of their destination they will be properly treated and allowed to engage themselves on terms at least as free as those obtaining at present in the Malay peninsula where a labourer can leave his employer by giving a month's notice. These are the conditions which in our letter to the local Governments we explained that are regarded by the Government of India as necessary for a satisfactory system of emigration. I think it will be clear to all who have studied the question that the Government of India would be departing gravely from its duty if it allowed emigrant labour to leave this country without proper protection and safeguards. There are a certain number of labourers, I believe a very small number, who emigrate as genuine free labourers, that is to say, unassisted by pecuniary help and uninvited by any interested agency.

NO UNCONTROLLED RECRUITMENT.

But if we confine ourselves to the abolition of our existing indentured emigration a position will arise in which the parties interested in procuring Indian labour will be free to induce labour to emigrate by pecuniary help under any conditions they like so long as the labourer does not go under indenture. The abuses likely to arise out of such a state of things would be very serious. I need only refer to the state of affairs which existed before the amendment of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act in connection with the so-called free labour. The consequence of this system was, as Sir Charles Rivaz put it in his speech before the Legislative Council in 1901, that a horde of unlicensed and uncontrolled labour purveyors and recruiters sprang into existence, who under the guise of assisting free emigration made large illicit gains by inducing under false pretences ignorant men and women to allow themselves to be conveyed to Assam. These emigrants were, it is true, placed under labour contracts on arriving in that Province, but the abuses complained of were those in connection with the recruitment and not with the contract. Similarly when the system of indentured emigration first arose in India the only precaution required was that the intending emigrants should appear before a magistrate and satisfy him as to their freedom of choice and their knowledge of the conditions they were accepting. It was shown in a report submitted in 1840 that abuses undoubtedly did exist in connection with recruitment in India, abuses which the constantly increased safeguards provided by successive Acts of the legislature were designed to correct. Uncontrolled recruitment cannot, it is clear, be permitted under any circumstances.

PUBLIC OPINION TO BE CONSULTED.

Lord Hardinge promised, and I associate myself with him, to deal with certain points raised by my hon. friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya during the last session of the Legislative Council. These points were the better supervision of Colonial recruiting in India, the insertion of information regarding the penal conditions attaching to labour contracts in the indenture signed by intending emigrants, and the undesirability of labourers in the Colonies being compelled to do work repellent to their caste ideas and religious beliefs. Regarding the first matter we have already consulted the local Governments very fully when asking their views as to the precautions which will be required after the abolition of indentured emigration. As to the second point you are, no doubt, aware that Fiji has now abolished imprisonment for labour offences and other Colonies are arranging to follow suit. But there will still be certain provisions remaining which, we think, should be brought to the notice of intending emigrants and we have arranged to do this as soon as the various Colonial Legislatures concerned, have passed the amendments to which I have alluded. We have also asked the Secretary of State to press the third point on the attention of the Colonial Governments concerned. I should like to say just one more word about the reference we are making to the local Governments. The conditions under which we are to allow labour to be recruited in India and under which it would be employed in the Colonies, are peculiarly matters on which Indian public opinion has every right to be heard and on which we desire its full expression as an aid to us in formulating our proposals. We have, therefore, asked the local Governments to consult private persons and associations who are specially interested in or have special knowledge of this important question, and we hope that the case which we shall be able to put forward for the discussion which will shortly take place on this subject in London will represent not only the result of our own experience and judgment but the views of the most intelligent sections of the Indian community.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

PRINCIPLE OF DECENTRALISATION.

As was indicated in Sir William Meyer's speech introducing the last Financial Statement the Government of India have for some time past had in view a clearer definition and an enlargement of the financial powers of the local Governments and of authorities subordinate to these. There was general agreement as to the desirability of an advance in this direction, but considerable difficulty was found in determining the manner by which the general principle of decentralisation should be applied. The practical impossibility of defining the powers of every authority in India and of compiling an exhaustive statement of such powers will be readily appreciated. On the other hand the Secretary of State was unwilling to concede to us any general powers of delegation and re-delegation. I am, glad however, to say that we have made substantial progress. In the case of the provincial Governments the Secretary of State has assented to the principle that their financial powers of sanction and control of provincial expenditure can probably be placed in a position of substantial equality with the powers of the Government of India in respect of imperial expenditure. The extended powers with which the local Governments have been invested in pursuance of this policy have been defined in a resolution recently issued. We hope that as a result there will be a considerable diminution in the occasions on which it will be necessary for the local governments to refer to the Government of India in regard to matters that may, with advantage, be settled locally.

In the case of the further delegation of powers to other authorities subordinate to the Government of India as well as to the local Governments, no such simple solution offered itself but we have obtained the Secretary of State's general approval to the following arrangement. Broad fundamental rules will be laid down specifying for each class of authority the limits within which powers may be delegated to them. The precise degree of delegation will then be settled by the Government of India for imperial departments, by the local Governments for provincial on the merits of each case. It will, for example, be optional for a local Government in any particular case to delegate, or not to delegate, and if it does delegate a given power, it can impose such conditions as it may consider necessary. The detailed rules to give effect to these arrangements are now before the Secretary of State and we hope that they will soon be sanctioned.

I ought perhaps to refer to the legislation which has been undertaken in Parliament to amend the provisions of the recent Government of India Act. With regard to one of the clauses of the Bill that was introduced for the purpose, some feeling has been evoked in this country but as I have no desire to enter into the controversial aspect of the case, I will content myself with saying that the clause had now been definitely held over for further consideration after the war.

FORESTS AND AGRICULTURE.

NATURAL INDIGO INDUSTRY.

The activities of the departments administered by the Department of Revenue and Agriculture have also been restricted both by the need for economy and by the shortage of officers. Not only have the services of a considerable number of officers been placed at the disposal of the military authorities, but it is at present difficult to obtain suitable recruits especially for the Forest and Agricultural departments. We have lately, however, been able to secure the services of two experts from Home to conduct special investigations. One of these is studying the problem of reviving the trade in natural indigo. If he can devise a means of standardising the natural product in a form which will enable it to compete with the German synthetic dye, it is to be hoped that the planters will adopt some co-operative system of manufacture and marketing and thus place this once profitable industry on a sound basis for the future.

TANNING AND SILK RESEARCHES

A tanning expert has also recently arrived with a small extract plant and is engaged on an investigation of the tanning materials yielded by various forests in India, with a view to preparing tanning extracts for trial on a commercial basis. If his researches are successful not only will the Forest Department obtain a new source of income but the tanning industry may be expected to develop on a large scale and to produce good leather from the enormous quantities of hides, which are at present exported from India in a raw condition. Mr. Lefroy's enquiries into the silk industry were interrupted by a visit to Mesopotamia where he did valuable work in organising measures for the disinfection of flies and vermin, but he has now returned and resumed his investigations. It is hoped that they will result in a considerable revival of this historic industry. Without forestalling his report, I think I may say that he will show that large parts of the country especially the submontane tracts are suitable for the production of the silkworm which cannot thrive in the arid heat of the plains. It is equally important to know the areas which are unsuitable, so that efforts to develop the industry may be concentrated in those tracts which offer the best prospect of success.

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Hon. Mr. Hill explained at the discussion of the Financial Statement last March that the present period of comparative inactivity is being utilised for the preparation of schemes especially in connection with agriculture for development when more favourable conditions recur. It is my hope that those schemes will bear bountiful fruit during my term of office. The success of the researches at Pusa in selecting improved varieties of various crops, especially of wheat, has demonstrated the possibility of getting a vastly increased yield from indigenous species. There is room for many more workers in this field and in course of time every large province should have a competent staff to work out local problems. There is equal room for expansion in the work of demonstrating the results of these researches. The Indian cultivator has shown himself quite ready to adopt improved methods as soon as he is convinced of their utility, and I look forward to a time when demonstration farms will be spread all over the country bringing the practical results of scientific research within the reach of the agricultural masses. The improvement of agriculture besides bringing prosperity and content to the majority of the population of India will provide a worthy career for the young educated Indian who desires to serve his country, but does not always find the best way of doing it.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The recommendations of the Conference on Agricultural Education over which the Hon. Mr. Hill presided last February, have been considered by Government and have been referred for the opinions of the local governments. The Conference dealt among other matters with the question of reforming the system of education in our agricultural colleges. One of the chief needs of those colleges is to attract suitable students. The development of agricultural farms should tend to effect this object but more farms can only be opened as men become available to manage them. Agricultural education and development are thus inter-dependent. I should like from my personal experience in Australia to lay stress on the fact that agricultural colleges and demonstration farms have played a great part in the development of the agricultural industry in that country. And though the farming community is notoriously conservative, it has through these means been awakened to the possibilities opened by science. I should like to impress this further fact on Indian parents. When they are planning the future of their sons they might well pause to consider whether instead of sending them to join the overstocked market of the legal and literary professions it would not be better to turn their attention to the possibilities of employment in scientific agriculture. As the Department expands it will afford great opporunities of advancement and the man who elects this service may do well for himself, and at the the same time contribute to the prosperity of his country.

PUBLIC WORKS.

RADICAL ALTERATIONS CONTEMPLATED.

I think it will interest the Council to hear that we have under consideration at present the question whether it is not possible and desirable with due regard to economy and efficiency, to make certain radical alterations in the organisation of our Public Works Department on the roads and buildings side. As the Council is aware the great bulk of the construction and repair work of public buildings of all classes, however, unimportant is at present done through the officials agency of the Public Works Department. It seems to us not unreasonable to suppose that a good deal of the work of this character could be devolved upon an agency other than the Government Public Works agency, under the control of local bodies, while side by side with delegation to local agency, a stimulus might be given to private enterprise on a larger scale in connection with contracts for works. If this be found feasible it will of course follow that the buildings and roads branch of our Public Works Department will eventually be susceptible of considerable reduction in establishment, since its functions apart from the larger public buildings, will be in the main inspectorial. It is not merely on the score of economy that this change is under consideration. We feel that there is scope for very considerable improvement in our engineering colleges and that if highly competent engineers were turned out in these institutions there is no inherent reason why the graduates of those colleges should not be able to enter upon private practice, either as architects or civil engineers, thus gradually building up what at present is almost absent from India, a body of qualified engineering experts, whose knowledge would be available on a much larger scale for private contracting firms. It will be realised that this question is one of great intricacy and importance and requires very careful examination. I do not, therefore, propose to discuss the matter now in greater detail. Indeed at the present moment, it would be undesirable, as we have proposed for the Secretary of State's approval, that the whole question be examined by a committee specially appointed for the purpose, who will investigate conditions throughout India and report to us upon the possibilities of change in the directions I have indicated here. Again I would suggest the possibility of outlets for the youth of India other than those found in the legal and literary professions.

EDUCATION AND SELF GOVERNMENT.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

In the sphere of education the influence of the war has been very apparent. The Provincial Governments have as the Council is aware, been forced by the financial situation to restrict their educational programmes and the Government of India have for the same reason been unable to assist them with increased grants. We have, however, brought under their consideration three classes of educational effort in which some progress may suitably be made when better times recur. We have in the first place consulted the local Governments and the public on the lines which should be followed in the important matter of the development of female education, especially in its primary phases, one of the most important and most difficult of the problems which have to be faced in the near future, and which I could wish, that we were better prepared to meet. We have also drawn attention to the claims on Government assistance possessed by institutions for the instruction of the blind and the deaf and dumb, and lastly, we have placed before the Provincial Governments the necessity of maintaining more systematic arrangements than at present for securing an adequate supply of properly trained teachers, perhaps the most vital requirement in our educational system to-day.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND

Since we last met, moreover, two new universities have come into existence, one at Benares, and one at Mysore and much consideration has been given to the pending proposals for the institution of new universities at certain other centres. The rules for the grant of scholarships in England have at the same time been consolidated and improved and we have had correspondence with the Secretary of State on certain aspects of the complaints which have been made from time to time regarding the facilities for Indian Students in England. I was glad, in connection with this question, to be able lately to announce the constitution of a special delegation at Oxford, an inter-collegiate committee at Cambridge, for the express purpose of needs of Indian students whose numbers at these universities are said to have trebled in the past ten years.

NO ALIENS ON LOCAL BODIES.

In matters connected with local self-government I may note that in view of the position assumed of recent years by aliens in certain of our towns, we have found it necessary to ask the local Governments to ensure that in future aliens shall have no right to vote for an election or to sit upon municipal or district councils in this country. In several provinces there are measures of importance relating to municipalities and district boards which have been for some time under discussion. To one of these the U. P. Municipal Act I have recently given my assent, and this measure quite apart from the special provisions regarding communal representation which have attracted so much public attention, may be said to mark a very real and important step in the direction of self-government in local affairs.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

CORDIAL RELATIONS WITH AMIR.

Turning to foreign affairs I am happy to be able to state that the the relations between his Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan and the Government of India continue to be of the most cordial and friendly character. His Majesty, I need hardly tell you, is scrupulously observing the neutral attitude, which he guaranteed at the beginning of the war and has since reaffirmed. On the north-west frontier the tranquillity to which my predecessor alluded in his last speech in this Council, has happily been maintained. This almost unprecedented calm on this usually restless border is due partly to the attitude of his Majesty the Amir, partly to the punishment inflicted last year on the few aggressive sections, but chiefly to the innate good sense and loyalty of the tribes as a whole, who have now realised that this war involves no menace to their religion as they were at first falsely led to believe by enemy agents and interested schemers, not that our enemies have entirely abandoned their campaign of religious misrepresentation. But I have every confidence that the false promises of these mischief-makers will now fall on deaf ears and that our tribesmen will not again be tempted to turn in mistrust against a Government whose unswerving policy has been to respect and safeguard the religion of its peoples and uphold the standard of religious freedom. The relations between his Majesty's Government and the Government of Persia have never been more harmonious. In realisation of the unity of purpose which animates both, the Persian Government have invited and welcomed of a Persian force to purge the south of our assistance in the raising and training the last traces of German intrigue and to police the main trade routes leading to the sea. And with this assistance which we on our part were glad to be able to afford them, the Persian Government, I am confidently assured, will shortly be enabled to bring back the blessings of order and prosperity to the southern provinces, and thereby to draw still closer those bonds of commerce, which from time immemorial have knit India and Persia together.

INTERNAL SITUATION.

INDIA'S STEADFAST LOYALTY.

I now turn to consider the situation in this country. In spite of the machinations and intrigues of our enemies India's loyalty is as steadfast as in 1914, when the outbreak of hostilities led to that conspicuous and ever memorable wave of enthusiasm for the cause of the Empire and its Allies, which swept from one end of the country to the other. In Bengal where political dacoities and dastardly murders of Indian police officers still continue the position has given and is giving us all cause for anxious thought. We are, in consultation with the local Government, closely considering the situation and in particular we are endeavouring to elucidate the causes of this sinister development in what was at one time a most peaceful province. As a measure of immediate and practical relief we have taken important steps to strengthen and protect the police force which is engaged in maintaining law and order, but we are not unmindful of the necessity for finding remedies which will go to the root cause of the evil. I do not intend to enter into further details to-day and will leave the subject with the remark that I feel sure that you will all agree that it is impossible for the Government to tolerate the indefinite continuance of dangerous activities which strike at the foundations of all constituted authority. It is in pleasant contrast that I turn to the situation in the Punjab, where a peace which was momentarily disturbed by a handful of returned emigrants who found themselves after their absence entirely out of sympathy with their own countrymen, has been satisfactorily restored. While speaking on the subject of the Punjab I would like to say with what gratification I received, as I am sure its officers and people did, the sanction of the Secretary of State to the creation of a High Court at Lahore as soon as the termination of the present war makes this possible.

INDIA AND WAR

MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

The last subject with which I shall deal to-day is the war. You must all of you be conscious that since the last session of this Council, a great change has come over the military situation in the main theatres of conflicts. The chief features of that change, I shall presently attempt to describe. But first I wish to deal with events in a minor theatre of war, Mesopotamia, in which India is very closely interested, and where owing to difficulties of country and climate our forces have been

Continued on page 5.)

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"NEW INDIA'S" SECURITY.

PETITION AGAINST FORFEITURE.

ALLEGED ILLEGALITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 5.

The following is a summary of the petition, filed by Mrs. Besant in the Madras High Court against the order of the Government forfeiting the security of Rs. 2,000. The petition argues that the Chief Presidency Magistrate, having dispensed with the deposit of any security when the declaration with regard to "New India" was made in the first instance, had exhausted his powers under section 3 (1) of the Press Act; that he cannot cancel or vary the order and that the order dated the 22nd May was illegal and unauthorised as the Magistrate had no jurisdiction to impose a security on the press wherein the paper was being printed, as it was an old press which had been in existence as such prior to 1910 and so no notice was served on the petitioner to show cause why security should not be demanded nor has the Magistrate brought his judicial mind to bear on the question involved. No issue of "New India" contains any words signs or visible representation of the nature described in section 4 (1) or section 3 (2) of the Indian Press Act; and the order of the Governor-in-Council passed on the 25th August is illegal, inasmuch as the said order purports to forfeit not only the particular article or articles complained of, but also all the issues of "New India",—past and future.

The petition was supported by an affidavit by Mrs. Besant, in the course of which she sets out the history of the printing press and the orders served upon her and states no ground exists either for the imposing of a security by the Chief Presidency Magistrate or for the forfeiture thereof by by the Governor-in-Council.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN SIND.

MAHOMEDANS OBJECT TO GRANT OF ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Sept. 5.

It may be remembered that at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council held at Poona, the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas brought forward a resolution asking for the grant of elective franchise in the town of Rohri. The resolution was withdrawn on the assurance given by the Government that the Commissioner in Sind was fully competent to deal with the matter and that he should be approached.

Recently a deputation consisting of leading men of Rohri with the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai as their spokesman waited on Mr. H. S. Lawrence, Commissioner in Sind, for the purpose. The deputation consisted of Hindus only, as the Mahomedan leaders of Rohri declined to join hands with the Hindus in the matter. It is understood that the Commissioner-in-Sind expressed his entire sympathy with the demand of the deputation, but raised the question of Mahomedan representation, as a Mahomedan deputation headed by the Hon. Mr. Ghullam Hussain had two days previously approached him and opposed the grant of elective franchise in the interests of Mahomedans and further prayed for separate Mahomedan representation if the demand of the Hindus was granted. The Hindu deputation is reported to have readily agreed to any practicable scheme and the Commissioner-in-Sind is understood to have called from the Collector of Sukkur District for a workable scheme of distribution of wards and list of voters.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS POSTPONED IN KARACHI.

A deputation of Karachi Mahomedans waited upon the Commissioner-in-Sind and prayed for due representation of Mahomedans on the Karachi Municipality. As the municipal elections had already been fixed for 19th instant, the Commissioner is said to have asked for a written application praying for postponement of the approaching elections, which was produced. Acting on this petition the Commissioner has issued a notification postponing the elections of Karachi Municipality for six months.

The "Statesman" writes—"We have received an assurance from authoritative source that the arrangements for the accommodation of the sick and wounded soldiers at Wellington are now satisfactory. Letters which reach us show that unfortunately our statements appear to apply to the hill-stations other than Wellington. The correspondent at Murree, complains indignantly of the treatment of the sick and wounded in that place. In the warmth of her heart she may have exaggerated the conditions. Her account corresponds with the story of Wellington."

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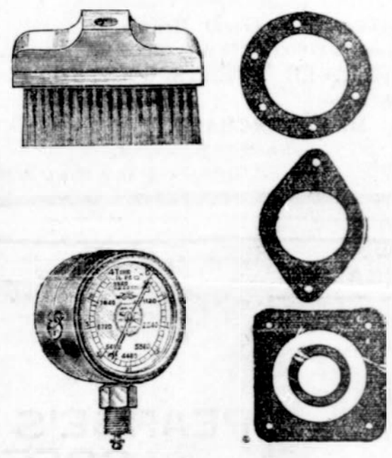

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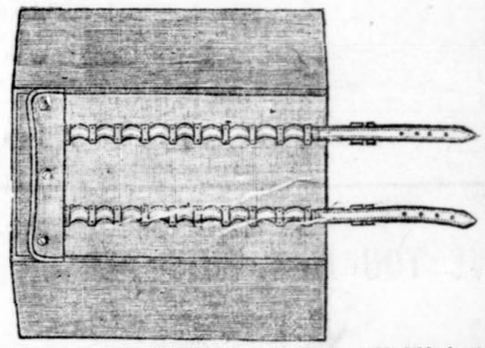

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